



# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Paris, Thursday, January 5, 1995

No. 34,790

## U.K. Blocks Paris-Led Bid To Tighten TV Quotas

Once Waged With U.S., Dispute Now Becomes An Intra-Europe Feud

By Tom Buerkle

**BRUSSELS** — A French-driven attempt to tighten European quotas on television programming was torpedoed by a British official on Wednesday, transforming a cultural battle waged up until now with America into a civil war within the European Union bureaucracy.

Sir Leon Brittan, the EU trade commissioner and a longtime opponent of TV quotas, blocked a proposal to toughen the Union's broadcasting directive by invoking a rarely used procedural rule that permits EU commissioners to request a one-week postponement of any item of business.

The actual delay is likely to be far longer, however. Many officials, including Sir Leon, believe the European Commission cannot take any significant decisions after Wednesday because it will be merely a caretaker until a new team led by Jacques Santer, the Luxembourg prime minister, takes office on Jan. 25.

Even then the new commission will find it difficult to quickly resuscitate a piece of legislation that has been deadlocked for months. Although supported by cultural champions in France and Spain, the proposal has been opposed by free-market forces in Britain and Germany and by Europe's leading associations of employers and commercial broadcasters, who have said quotas would only harm European industry.

The result was a major setback for France, which initiated broadcasting quotas in the late 1980s in an effort to shore up its film and TV programming industry and has made passage of the European legislation one of the main objectives of its six-month EU presidency that began this week.

French officials vowed to renew their efforts to get a new directive launched as soon as possible, and supporters in the commission said Sir Leon's use of a procedural block indicated he did not have the votes to stop it. But aides to Martin Bangemann, the industry commissioner who also opposes the directive, said the proposal would need major changes before being revived.

The delay eased American fears that a conference of the Group of Seven industrial countries on the global information superhighway, to be held in Brussels on Feb. 25 and 26, might turn into a trans-Atlantic brawl over quotas and cultural imperialism.

"We're basically pleased," said Stuart Eizenstat, the U.S. delegate to the Union. But supporters of the proposal said Mr. Eizenstat had gone too far by telephoning several commissioners on Tuesday to urge a delay. "There are limits," a commission official said.

The proposal would have toughened a 1989 EU directive by closing a loophole that has allowed some broadcasters, mainly satellite channels based in Britain like BSkyB and TNT, to ignore a requirement to show at least 51 percent European programming. The proposal also would have applied quotas only to fiction and documentaries, making it impossible for stations to fill quotas with cheap talk and game shows while buying Hollywood dramas.

Although the commissioner for culture, João de Deus Pinheiro, proposed giving broadcasters the option of meeting an investment quota rather than a programming quota, opponents said that did not give broadcasters enough flexibility.

Even more important for the future, the proposed directive would have covered planned new services, such as video-on-demand and home shopping, although they would have been exempt from quotas.

An aide to Mr. Bangemann said the broad scope of the proposal would deter investment in information-based services, such as teleshopping and electronic publishing, an area that offers more potential for growth than conventional broadcasting and where European companies have a greater market share.

The meeting Wednesday also was a rebuff to Jacques Delors, the outgoing commission president who was pushing the proposal strongly.



Newt Gingrich, the first Republican speaker of the House in 40 years, addressing Congress on Wednesday.

## Republican Vow: A 'Different Day'

The Associated Press

**WASHINGTON** — In a passage of power beneath the Capitol dome, Congress convened under Republican control Wednesday for the first time in four decades.

"It's a different day," exulted the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, while the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, pushed an ambitious opening-day reform agenda toward passage.

Architect of the November election sweep in the House, Mr. Gingrich said Republicans should be "judged on whether or not our ideas are better for America." The Republican program for

the 104th Congress ran from lower taxes to less government, from tougher antidotes to crime to welfare reform and a balanced budget amendment.

"This is a huge, complicated job," the Georgia Republican said to a chamber packed with lawmakers and their families.

Republicans chanted "Newt! Newt!" and Democrats applauded politely when the Georgian ascended the podium where a long line of Democratic speakers had presided. His wife and mother watched from the gallery above. An occasional baby's cry floated up from the House floor as lawmakers invited family

members to sit with them for opening day ceremonies.

Mr. Dole got the Senate's new Republican majority under way with the traditional swearing-in of newly elected lawmakers. He pledged "real cuts in government spending" to finance the Republican tax-cut program. "We will roll back federal programs, laws and regulations from A to Z," he said. "From Amtrak to zoological studies." (Page 5)

Mr. Dole also walked across the Capitol to witness Mr. Gingrich's elevation. It was a gesture that underscored the

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## Base Words in Lofty Places About Mrs. Clinton

By Karen de Witt  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — The same word that once got Barbara Bush into trouble had House Speaker Newt Gingrich gnashing his teeth on Wednesday, condemning the media and probably wish-

ing his mother would stick to boasting about his childhood antics.

Instead, in an interview with Connie Chung to broadcast Thursday on CBS, Mr. Gingrich's mother, Kathleen Gingrich, let slip that her son once called Hillary Rodham Clinton "bitch."

Mr. Gingrich was visibly angry when asked Wednesday about the interview. "I think it's despicable that Connie Chung would ask that question of my mother, or anybody else's mother," Mr. Gingrich

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## Clinton Consults 'Get-Up-and-Go' Gurus

By Ann Devroy  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — Not content to seek help from politicians and pollsters in repairing his faltering presidency, President Bill Clinton has expanded his quest for answers to two of the nation's leading motivational and personal-development gurus.

White House officials confirmed that Mr. Clinton spent much of Friday at Camp David with Stephen R. Covey, author of the best-selling book on virtu-

ous management, "The Seven Habits of Highly Effective People," and with Anthony Robbins, a personal-development expert whose books, videotapes, TV shows and lectures offer his views of how to reach personal peak performance.

Mr. Covey is also a favorite of Newt Gingrich, the new speaker of the House of Representatives. He co-wrote one of the "readings" for the college course the Georgia Republican teaches, a chapter on "personal strength in American culture."

Mark Gearan, acting White House press secretary, said Tuesday the sessions were part of a broad series of meetings Mr. Clinton has had with politicians, business leaders, presidential historians, communicators and other groups on what he called "the issues of the day."

He said the sessions were arranged by Mr. Clinton, were private and were not set up by White House staff.

Mr. Covey declined to discuss the ses-

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## Lethal Rice Cakes: A Very Sticky Start to '95 in Japan

By Andrew Pollack  
New York Times Service

**TOKYO** — For their first meal of the new year, millions of Japanese ate a soup containing sticky rice cakes that is intended to get the year off on the right foot.

But 83-year-old Sadakatsu Ishikawa, instead of insuring his health in 1995, choked to death on the cakes.

For hundreds of years, Japanese people have been celebrating the New Year by eating an extremely chewy type of rice cake known as *mochi*. And for just as long, some people have been dying because the *mochi* is so sticky.

In what has now become a bizarre addition to Japan's many New Year's traditions, newspapers here each year report the toll from *mochi*-eating, much as newspapers in the United States will publish the number of holiday traffic deaths.

On New Year's Day, 11 people in Japan choked to death on holiday foods, according to the Kyodo news

agency, which reported the case of Mr. Ishikawa. Most of the fatalities appeared to involve elderly people eating *mochi*, although one 84-year-old elderly woman in Yokohama choked on a pork filled *kyo*.

Last year, during the New Year's holiday, which lasts until Jan. 3 in Japan, ambulances in Tokyo alone responded to 28 *mochi* emergencies, according to the Tokyo Fire Department. Four of the victims died.

The fire department is on special alert during the New Year's holiday, and not only for fires. "It is extremely dangerous" and "could be lethal," the department says of *mochi* in a circular distributed to ambulances and neighborhood associations.

Despite such warnings, no one in Japan seriously considers giving up *mochi*. It is, after all, supposed to usher in a good year. "It is a celebration to eat it," said Fumio Sawaguchi, the Tokyo Fire Department captain in charge of medical training.

In a culture in which rice has a religious significance,

*mochi* is considered a symbol of happiness, to be eaten at festivals, weddings, the erection of a house and other occasions.

On a culinary level, the appeal of *mochi* might be hard for a first-timer to fathom. Besides having a rubbery consistency, it has almost no taste.

*Mochi* has been specially eaten at New Year's since the Heian Period, 794-1185. It is customarily eaten as the first meal of the new year in a soup known as *zoni*, with vegetables and other ingredients that vary depending on the region. Two large circular slabs of *mochi* are also stacked one on top of the other and placed in a home's entry way as a New Year's decoration.

The process of making *mochi* is also filled with tradition and, like eating it, carries its own risks.

First, a special kind of sticky rice used mainly for *mochi* is steamed for about 40 minutes. Then the rice is

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## Isolated, Yeltsin Calls Off Bombing

### His Aides Cite Rising Rate of Civilian Deaths

By Alessandra Stanley

New York Times Service

**MOSCOW** — Under mounting criticism at home and abroad for indiscriminate shelling and bombing of the rebel republic of Chechnya, President Boris N. Yeltsin announced Wednesday that he had ordered the bombing of the capital, Grozny, to stop at midnight.

As Russian ground troops continued their struggle to capture Grozny, the president's press office stated the decision was "guided by the desire to prevent an increase in the number of victims among the civilian population."

But another factor may have been that aerial strikes endanger Russian soldiers and are largely ineffective over a fog-covered city. The order did not apply to the use of artillery or rocket-launchers that continued to pound the city.

Already isolated at home, Mr. Yeltsin faces growing pressure from the United States and Europe over a war that has taken hundreds of civilian lives without yet subduing the Chechen rebels.

Moscow said Wednesday that it would not discuss its military assault against the breakaway republic with any foreign governments, including the United States.

The U.S. State Department has said that Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher planned to raise the question of Chechnya at his next meeting with the Russian foreign minister, Andrei V. Kozyrev, later this month. France, Britain and Germany have also raised concerns about the conflict, as have many Islamic countries that are concerned about the fate of the mostly Muslim population of Chechnya.

In Moscow on Wednesday, Nikolai Spassky, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, said that "Russia is not prepared to discuss the situation in its rebel province of Chechnya with foreign countries."

Referring to Mr. Christopher's intentions, he said, "Moscow believes that the 'Chechen crisis' will not be discussed."

When Mr. Yeltsin launched the attack on Dec. 11th, Washington at first described the conflict as an internal Russian affair. But after reports of indiscriminate bombings of civilian areas in Grozny grew, Washington followed the lead of France and Britain and began voicing concern about the loss of innocent lives, as well as war's political cost to Mr. Yeltsin's government.

In a call that resonated particularly loudly in Russia, the well-known human rights activist Sergei Kovalev, who has spent more than three weeks in Grozny to protest the Russian attack, at times running from bunker to bunker, announced Wednesday that he was returning to Moscow.

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### Europeans Press Harder For Mediation

By William Drozdik

Washington Post Service

**PARIS** — European governments escalated pressure Wednesday on Russia to accept outside mediation and pursue a peaceful solution to the secessionist revolt in Chechnya before it spirals out of control and jeopardizes hopes for a new security order on the continent.

While acknowledging that the Chechnya rebellion is an internal Russian affair that proscribes any hint of foreign intervention, Western officials expressed alarm over the brutality of Russia's attempt to crush the province's independence drive and the contradictions emanating from Moscow that suggest President Boris N. Yeltsin may not have full control over the military.

Although Mr. Yeltsin announced Wednesday that he had ordered a halt to bombing raids against Chechnya as of midnight, European officials said it was unclear whether his words would be heeded because Moscow's pronouncements about the fighting have been so much at odds with the facts on the ground in recent days.

France's foreign minister, Alain Juppé, whose nation took over the presidency of the 15-nation European Union this month, criticized Mr. Yeltsin for using excessive force and demanded that Russia should live up to international promises to protect human rights. He noted that Mr. Yeltsin had reaffirmed a code of good conduct only last month at a summit meeting of the 53-nation Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

In Germany, a leading member of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Party warned that the fighting could spread beyond the volatile Caucasus and embroil others in ways that could inflict serious damage to Russia's relations with the West.

"A turning point in Russia's development since the end of communism can no longer be ruled out," said Karl Lamers, the party's chief foreign policy spokesman. "This also applies to the relations that this huge, difficult and potentially dangerous country has with the West and its immediate neighbors."

Until recent days, the United States and its European allies had sympathized with Mr. Yeltsin's determination to halt Chechnya's secession because of fears that it could set off an unraveling of Russia by encouraging other rebellions.

But the heavy toll in civilian casualties caused by bombing raids on residential areas and fierce street battles as

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## Iran Near to Having Bomb, U.S. and Israel Conclude

By Chris Hedges

New York Times Service

**TEL AVIV** — Several senior American and Israeli officials have reached a consensus that Iran is much closer to producing nuclear weapons than previously thought. The new disclosures put the Iranians less than five years away from having an atomic bomb, an estimate that almost cuts in half the previous forecasts.

"The date by which Iran will have nuclear weapons is no longer 10 years from now," a senior Western official said. "We are now very close. There are only a small number of years left. If the Iranians maintain this intensive effort to get everything they need they could have all their components in two years, then it will just be a matter of technology and research. If Iran is not interrupted in this program by some foreign power, it will have the device in one or less than five years."

The reassessment of Iran's nuclear capability is now described by Israeli officials as the most serious threat facing Israel. And senior Israeli officials say that if the

program is not halted they will be forced to consider attacking Iran's nuclear reactors, as they did in 1981 when Israeli warplanes bombed Iraqi nuclear reactors.

Such a confrontation, American officials say, could erode much of the gains made since the current peace agreements were signed between Israel and the Palestinians. And it could also see Iran step up its public, as well as covert, campaign against Israel and Jewish targets around the world.

"When we look at the future and ask ourselves what is the biggest problem we will face in the next decade," said a senior Israeli military official, "Iran's nuclear bomb is at the top of the list."

The acceleration of the nuclear program also represents a defeat for the Clinton administration's drive to halt the spread of nuclear technology to Iran. Iran, like Iraq, was to have been isolated by severe sanctions in a policy described by Clinton

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## Kiosk

### Thumbs Down On Peso Plan

Mexican financial markets handed President Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León overwhelmingly negative reviews on Wednesday following his announcement of an emergency plan to combat the effects of the peso devaluation.

The Mexican stock market dropped to an eight-month low before regaining most of the ground lost while the peso weakened further. (Page 9)

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## Reopening Croatia's Highway of Hope (and of Terror)

By Stephen Kinzer  
New York Times Service

**NOVSKA, Croatia** — On a map, this is a town like any other in Croatia. But it lies on a tense though unrecognized border between government-controlled Croatia and the one-third of the country that has been occupied by rebel Serbs for more than three years.

It is one of the most volatile borders in Europe, so the recent reopening of a major highway through this town is being watched with a mixture of hope and apprehension.

Along the roadside, the ruins of villages from which the Serbs chased Croatian families three years ago are stark reminders of the brutality of the "ethnic cleansing" that was practiced here. A gas station near Novi Gradiska, at the other end of the Serbian-controlled portion of the road, is a twisted wreck of steel and concrete. Road signs are peppered with bullet holes.

No one knows when the Croatian

government, which has grown increasingly frustrated by the long occupation, will launch an offensive to try to retake the Serbian-controlled region.

Such an offensive, which could reignite the 1991 war of independence fought by Croatia against the Serbian-dominated Yugoslav Federation, seemed imminent as recently as November, when the Croatian Army canceled leaves and moved elite units toward the border. Diplomats in Zagreb, the Croatian capital, say that only intense behind-the-scenes pressure from Washington led Croatian leaders to abandon their plans for an offensive.

Until recently, negotiations between the Croatian government and the Serbs brought virtually no progress. The Serbs, backed by their brethren in Bosnia and in Serbia itself, have proclaimed the territory they hold to be an independent country, which they call the Republic of Serbian Krajina, and they vow never to submit to Croatian rule again.

these forces were not signatories to the cease-fire.

A UN spokesman, Alexander Ivanko, said the United Nations now wanted to broker a separate, local cease-fire for the Bihać pocket.

In the meantime, UN troops in the Bihać pocket were running out of fuel as Croatian Serbs and renegade Muslims halted an 11-truck convoy carrying fuel and cold-weather supplies, a UN spokesman said.

The first joint cease-fire commissions in Bosnia met on Tuesday, but Mr. Ivanko said that bad feeling between the combatants after after 33 months of war posed a serious problem.

"Both sides tried to back away from an agreement reached on the deployment of liaison officers," he said.

A key provision of the UN-brokered accord calls for UN

But after the Americans twisted Croatian leaders' arms, and to the surprise of many people throughout the Balkans, leaders of the Croatian government and the breakaway Krajina region reached an accord that could help normalize lives on both sides of the border.

Under the accord, water and electricity lines that have been cut since 1991 are to be restored and work is to begin on repairing an oil pipeline that runs from the Croatian port of Rijeka through the Krajina region and on toward Hungary, Ukraine and Russia.

In addition, the accord provided for reopening what was once Yugoslavia's most important road, the one connecting what were its two largest cities, Zagreb and Belgrade.

The road used to be called the Brotherhood and Unity Highway, but in recent years it has come to represent the gulf of hatred that divides Serbs and Croats. There was heavy fighting along the road during the 1991 Serb

revolt, and each day that it remained closed made the prospect of peace seem dimmer.

When the road reopened on Dec. 23, only a few carloads of journalists and a handful of trucks carrying worried refugees ventured to test the goodwill of the Serbs who continue to guard it. Traffic has grown steadily, and now more than 2,000 vehicles are using it each day.

A ride along the 25-kilometer stretch that runs through Krajina is still very unlike a ride on a normal road. Signs at Novska and Nova Gradiska, the towns on either end of the stretch, still proclaim "Republic of Serbian Krajina," and Serbian flags adorns checkpoints along the way.

White armored personnel carriers carrying UN peacekeepers look down from bridges and guard exits to make sure that travelers do not leave the road and venture into other parts of Krajina that are still strictly off-limits to outsiders.

Many of the Serbs who patrol the road are evidently unhappy to see it open.

"We have asked them repeatedly to take their flags down," said Captain Kamal Pokrarel, a Nepalese officer who is among the UN soldiers assigned to watch the road. "They say, 'Why should we? This is our land.'"

The question of whose land this really is remains to be settled. Croatians consider it theirs, and most of the outside world agrees. But Serbs vow never to return it.

An agreement to resolve this conflict, if it can be reached at all, is months or years away. In the meantime, diplomats say the accord that reopened the road is the most important step taken so far to defuse the conflict.

But many leading Croatian politicians and military officers remain impatient with the Serbian presence and warn that they will not wait indefinitely for a negotiated solution.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Simpson Drops Challenge to DNA

**LOS ANGELES** (AP) — O.J. Simpson's attorneys on Tuesday abandoned their challenge to the prosecution's DNA evidence. The development came during a hearing before Judge Lance A. Ito. After weeks of signaling that a DNA admissibility hearing would be a costly waste of time, the defense filed notice that it was withdrawing its challenge of the scientific evidence. Mr. Simpson told the court he understood the ramifications of dropping the challenge. "I have full confidence in my lawyers," he said.

With no weapon and no witnesses to the crime, genetic evidence is the heart of the case against Mr. Simpson. Prosecutors hope to tie Mr. Simpson to the murder scene by showing genetic matches between Mr. Simpson's blood and drops found near the bodies of the two victims, Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald L. Goldman.

### Scalfaro Illness Halts Italian Talks

**ROME** (Reuters) — Hopes for a swift end to Italy's political crisis fell Wednesday when illness forced President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro to halt his search for a prime minister, and former President Francesco Cossiga indicated he was not a candidate.

Mr. Scalfaro, 76, had been due to meet delegations from all the main political parties on Wednesday in a second round of talks aimed at ending the crisis set off by Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's resignation on Dec. 22.

But the president's office said the consultations had been suspended because Mr. Scalfaro was suffering from influenza.

Newspapers on Wednesday suggested that Mr. Cossiga had emerged as a favorite to lead a broad-based transitional government but Mr. Cossiga made it known he did not want the job.

### U.K. to End Funding for Nazi Probe

**LONDON** (AP) — Britain will end state funding of an investigation into hundreds of possible Nazi war criminals living in the country, officials said Wednesday.

Although prosecutors said they were considering whether to indict seven men, the move raised new uncertainties about whether any of the aging suspects will be brought to court.

The Home Office, which set up the specialist war crimes unit of police and historians three years ago, said the £5 million (\$7.8 million) in funding would end March 31.

### Baltic Ferry Death Settlements Set

**STOCKHOLM** (AP) — Families of the more than 900 people killed in the Estonia ferry disaster have been offered cash settlements of up to \$135,000 each, an insurance company announced Wednesday. The ferry sank Sept. 28 during a storm in the Baltic Sea.

The Norwegian insurance company Skuld, which covered the ship, on Tuesday offered relatives out-of-court settlements ranging from \$5,400 to \$135,000, the Swedish news agency TT reported. Each of the 137 people who survived the disaster were offered \$20,000 each.

The insurance company said families and survivors have until the end of March to decide whether to accept or take the case to court.

### Jospin, French Socialist, Will Run

**PARIS** (NYT) — Former Education Minister Lionel Jospin, 57, made a bid on Wednesday for the Socialist candidacy in France's upcoming presidential elections, but the latest polls said the conservative prime minister, Edouard Balladur, remained the strong favorite to succeed President François Mitterrand.

The Socialist Party lost its preferred candidate last month when Jacques Delors decided not to run after he steps down late this month as head of the European Union's Executive Commission.

### Sudan Foils Hijacking by a Soldier

**KHARTOUM**, Sudan (Reuters) — Sudanese special forces arrested a soldier on Wednesday who said he had hijacked an aircraft carrying 36 people because it was the only way he could think of to get his wife to Cairo, the official Sudanese news agency SUNA reported.

Announcing the end of the hijacking in Port Sudan, SUNA said the couple, who said wanted to go to Cairo for personal reasons but could not afford the fare, had been detained by special forces who had flown from Khartoum. It was not clear if the couple surrendered or if the special troops stormed the Fokker aircraft.

SUNA said the man, Mohammed Jubran Mohammed, was a 37-year-old corporal. He and his wife demanded that the captain fly to Cairo, but he persuaded them that the plane did not have enough fuel and put down at the Red Sea port.

### Romanian Oil Slick Nears Hungary

**BUCHAREST** (AFP) — A huge oil leak has caused major pollution in a river in the Bihor area in northwest Romania and is threatening to spill into Hungarian territory, local officials said Wednesday.

The leak, discovered New Year's Eve and since been stopped, spread a slick over 40 square kilometers (16 square miles) in and around the Barcau River area near the Hungarian border, said Ionel Ungur, the local administrator in Bihor.

He said the extent of environmental damage was not immediately clear, but officials from the Hungarian Environmental Ministry were to hold an emergency meeting with Romanian authorities Wednesday to discuss containing the pollution.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Channel Trains Run Round the Clock

**LONDON** (Reuters) — Le Shuttle, the new train taking passengers and cars through the Channel Tunnel between Britain and France, has started round-the-clock service, the tunnel operator, Eurotunnel, said Wednesday.

Le Shuttle offered 40 departures on Monday compared with 26 a day during the introductory service began on Dec. 22. Trains leave every hour in each direction between 0700 and 2300 GMT and every two hours between 2300 and 0700.

There were more than 12,000 reservations for the 35-minute trip between Folkstone, England, and Calais, France, during the last two weeks of December, Eurotunnel said.

Lufthansa has cut trans-Atlantic fares to New York and Boston by as much as 33 percent in response to competitive pressure. Round-trip fares on flights originating in Frankfurt from Jan. 5 through March 31 will be \$398 via Boston and \$448 via New York. Tickets must be booked by Jan. 13.

A tropical storm with peak winds of 200 kilometers per hour (125 miles per hour) swept through the French Polynesia archipelago, injuring two people and destroying more than 150 houses, civil defense officials in Papeete said.

Israel has threatened to ban all flights by Russian airlines to Tel Aviv because Russian authorities refused to allow Israeli security agents to carry arms at Moscow's Sheremetyevo airport, a spokesman for the Israeli Ministry of Transportation said. On Wednesday, El Al Israel Airlines canceled one flight to Moscow and one to St. Petersburg.

(Reuters)

## EUROPEAN TOPICS

### Austrian Customs Is Caught Up In a Case of EU Growing Pains

**AUSTRIA'S accession Sunday to the European Union will bring hardships to some border areas, more so than the arrival of Sweden or Finland.**

**MOST IMMEDIATELY affected will be Austrian customs officials, who will be transferred from the borders with Italy and Germany, now fellow EU members, to less affluent surroundings, along the borders with Slovenia, Slovakia, the Czech Republic and Hungary. Some customs workers are grumbling about having to leave regions so sedate and prosperous that "even the foxes and hares say good night to each other," as one man told the daily Die Welt of Hamburg.**

**BEFORE, since prices for many staple items and consumer goods were relatively high in Austria, store owners in Germany and Italy profited from Austrians' cross-border shopping expeditions. When Salzburg shoppers bought butter or kitchen implements in Freilassing, just across the frontier, cashiers routinely asked, "Will you be paying in marks or schillings?"**

**IN ITALY, too, the days are over when Austrians, even in stifling midsummer heat, would pull on three pairs of jeans and three thick woolen sweaters to avoid paying customs duties on their return home.**

On New Year's Eve, with Austria's accession hours away, two towns on either side of the German-Austrian border, Simbach and Braunau, joined in celebration. Blue European flags with golden stars waved as the two mayors together raised the barrier on the bridge over the Inn River.

### Around Europe

**WHILE OTHER parts of Europe were joining together, part of Belgium was coming apart. The bilingual province of Brabant, a last vestige of a unitary Belgium, officially broke up Monday into a Flemish Brabant, to the north, and a French-speaking Brabant, to the south.**

**THE OLD province surrounded the Brussels region, which retains its special bilingual status. But French-speakers living outside of Brussels managed to elect five representatives to the new 75-seat Flemish Brabant regional council.**

**IT MAY BE an uneasy cohabitation — the five French-speakers were booted as they arrived at the council Monday, and though they took the oath in Dutch, an angry member of the Flemish nationalist Vlaams Blok stomped out in protest.**

**AN 85-year-old Bavarian man called the police on a recent night after his wife, also 85, locked herself in their bedroom with her young lover, the police said.**

**THE MAN asked the police to expel his wife's friend because he was too frail to do it himself.**

**WHEN THE police told him they could not intervene in domestic disputes, the retiree retorted: "I shall just have to be unfaithful myself, then."**

Brian Knowlton

## Amid Growing Tension, Israelis Kill 4 Palestinians

By Barton Gellman  
*Washington Post Service*

**JERUSALEM** — Undercover Israeli security forces shot and killed four Palestinians in the West Bank village of Beit Lokia on Wednesday night, continuing a surge in violence that has accompanied a grim stage of stalemate in negotiations over Palestinian self-rule.

**THE FOUR deaths followed a second day of tension and gunfire in the autonomous Gaza Strip, where Israeli soldiers crossed the border Monday night and killed three Palestinian policemen who the Israelis said had fired on them. In another exchange of fire Wednesday at the Erez border crossing, Israeli soldiers wounded four more Palestinians, including two policemen, after reporting**

**that the Palestinians again had shot at an Israeli position.**

**NINE PALESTINIANS have died since Sunday in clashes with the Israeli Army. In each case, the army said the Palestinians opened fire first.**

**THE NEW violence came as Israeli and Palestinian leaders broke up what both sides described as a largely fruitless round of talks in Cairo.**

**"AS ONE WHO HAS taken part in many meetings like this, I can say that this was a perhaps especially difficult meeting," said the Israeli environment minister, Yossi Sarid.**

**"THERE IS something wrong happening," Nabil Abu Idrish, an adviser to Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, said by telephone Wednesday night. "It**

**seems there are some people on both sides who are not interested in the peace process. It doesn't help the atmosphere of confidence which should prevail."**

**PRELIMINARY reports of the Beit Lokia clash fit a pattern of stepped-up underground warfare in the occupied West Bank between Israeli security forces and Palestinian radicals. The deadly game of cat and mouse has featured ambushes by both sides and a shadowy struggle between Israeli forces seeking to recruit Palestinian collaborators and radicals who seek to kill them.**

**IN THE Wednesday night battle, Israeli military sources said an undercover army unit encountered four men in a stolen Subaru in the center of Beit Lokia, 13 kilometers (8 miles) west of Ramallah. According to their account, one of the men fired on the soldiers and the soldiers returned fire, killing all four.**

**ONE OF the dead men, according to an Israeli officer who declined to be named, was a member of Georges Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.**

**ISRAEL stepped up its hunt for radicals**

**after a surge in terror attacks inside Israel beginning in October. Israeli politicians, including Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, have strongly suggested that the army and secret police have broad authority to open fire.**

**THE FOUR men killed on Wednesday night, according to one officer, were suspected of "engaging in seeking out collaborators and killing them."**



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# THE AMERICAS /

## Clinton Got No Hint of Foster Slide To Suicide

*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton told the Whitewater independent counsel's staff last spring that he did not realize that his longtime friend Vincent W. Foster Jr., the deputy White House counsel, was deeply depressed in the days before his suicide in July 1993 and did not know that Mr. Foster had been working on Whitewater tax issues.

In a deposition given to lawyers from the independent counsel's office on June 12, Mr. Clinton said he could recall few details about legal work that Mr. Foster had done for him while he was governor of Arkansas or after he had reached the White House.

Portions of the deposition were made public along with the Senate Banking Committee's report on Whitewater hearings last August. The committee agreed with an earlier conclusion by the former independent counsel, Robert B. Fiske Jr., that Mr. Foster had taken his own life.

Mr. Clinton was questioned about Mr. Foster's death and about other matters related to the Whitewater investigation. Only the discussion about Mr. Foster was made public.

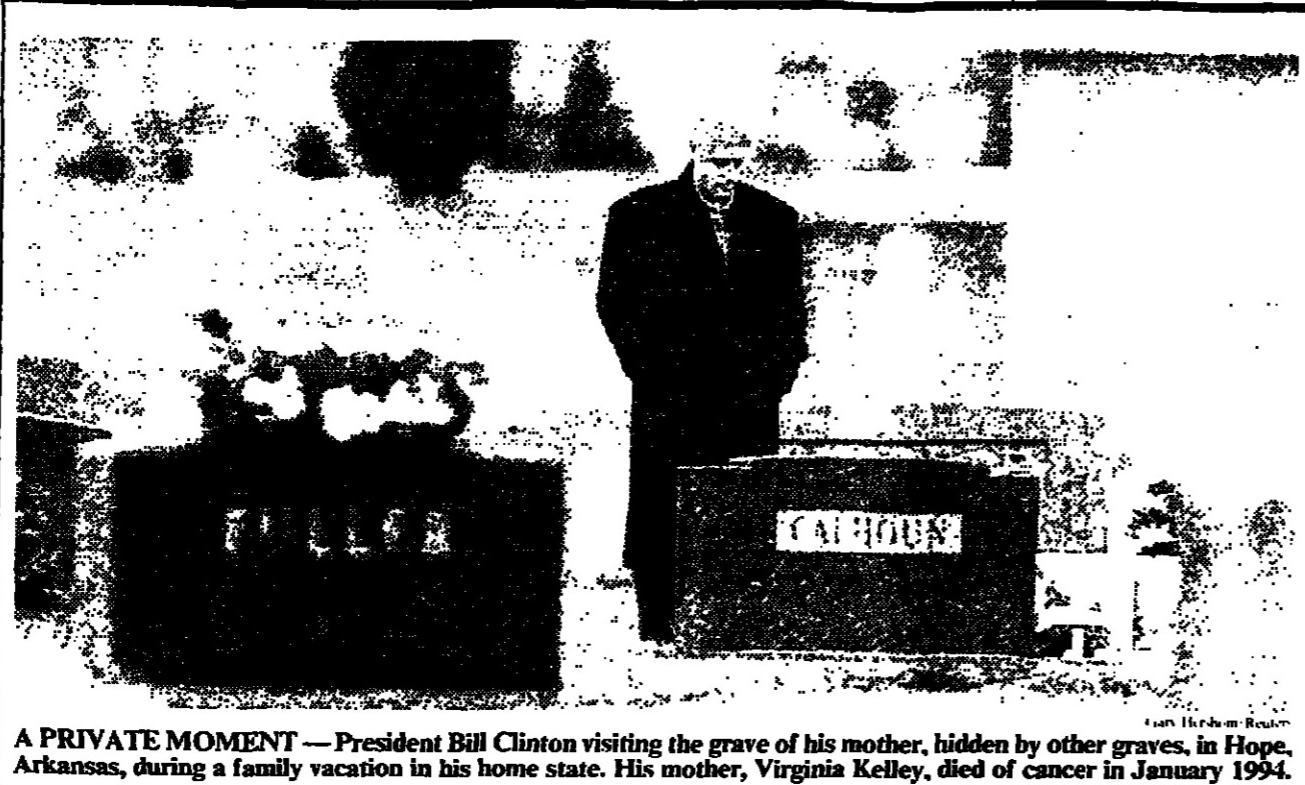
Mr. Fiske asked the president if Mr. Foster had expressed any concern about his job or his personal life.

"The answer to your question is no," Mr. Clinton replied. "I wouldn't characterize it that way. I knew he felt badly that he had been personally criticized in the Wall Street Journal."

"And I knew," the president added, "that he was a perfectionist who was concerned at the bad publicity the administration had gotten over two or three issues relating to the organization of the White House."

Mr. Clinton recounted a telephone conversation he initiated the night before Mr. Foster's death. The two agreed to meet a few days later to talk about White House "organizational" matters.

Mr. Foster, the president said, "didn't seem unduly distressed."



A PRIVATE MOMENT — President Bill Clinton visiting the grave of his mother, hidden by other graves, in Hope, Arkansas, during a family vacation in his home state. His mother, Virginia Kelley, died of cancer in January 1994.

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Shaky Seat for Feinstein

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Senate will consider a challenge to the seating of Senator Dianne Feinstein, but the California Democrat was still sworn in Wednesday with other newly elected members.

Ms. Feinstein defeated her Republican opponent, Michael Huffington, last November in the most expensive Senate race in U.S. history. State election officials put her final margin of victory at 165,562 votes, or 1.9 percent of the 8.5 million cast.

But Mr. Huffington has refused to concede and has challenged the results, alleging widespread voting fraud.

Mrs. Feinstein was seated "without prejudice" meaning that she may function while the Republican-controlled Senate resolves the election challenge.

The Constitution gives the Senate ultimate authority in deciding the outcome.

Mr. Huffington spent a record \$29 million on his losing campaign. His and Mrs. Feinstein's combined expenditures topped \$41.4 million, a record. (AP)

### Saved: 2 Chaplains' Jobs

WASHINGTON — Chalk one up for the lobbyists of the Lord. Congress opened Wednesday the same way it has opened since the First Continental Congress met in 1774 — with a chaplain's prayer.

The new Republican majority, eager to trim government spending, was re-

portedly considering eliminating the two full-time chaplains, whose salaries, plus those of their assistants, cost taxpayers \$289,000 a year.

But the Republicans on Tuesday confirmed the Reverend James David Ford, the House chaplain since 1979, as their nominee to continue ministering to the members.

Representative Jim Nussle of Iowa, who led the House transition team, acknowledged, however, that shortly after the Nov. 8 election there was "some discussion" of eliminating the chaplains' jobs. But that presented the Republicans with a symbolic dilemma: whether cutting the budget was more important than the symbol of maintaining religious faith, particularly in a new Congress elected with much help from grass-roots conservative Christians. (NYT)

### Clinton Woos CIA Prospect

WASHINGTON — Deputy Defense Secretary John M. Deutch has discussed the job of CIA director with Mr. Clinton, and Mr. Deutch recommended other candidates for the post but did not rule out taking it himself, according to sources inside and outside government.

Last Wednesday, when R. James Woolsey Jr. announced he was resigning as CIA director, Mr. Deutch was one of the first persons mentioned by observers in the media and government as a possible successor.

In their phone conversation, Mr. Deutch told Mr. Clinton last week he

was not seeking the job, according to the sources familiar with the matter.

Meanwhile, the rumor mills have ground full circle on Mr. Deutch's prospects. On Tuesday, a source close to Mr. Deutch said, "A week ago he would have turned it down, but now he is thinking about it again. You can't tell what someone will do when a president romances him." (WP)

### TV Job for Ex-Press Aide?

WASHINGTON — A spokesman for the cable network CNBC has confirmed that it has resumed talks with the former White House press secretary, Dee Dee Myers, to host "Equal Time," a weekday talk show. Ms. Myers would co-host the show with Mary Matalin, a chief organizer of the unsuccessful re-election campaign of President George Bush.

While some industry sources believe the deal has been made, the network spokesman said of Ms. Myers: "She said she would get back to us after the holidays and she has not." (WP)

### Quote/Unquote

Former Representative Vin Weber, a Minnesota Republican, on whether his friend, former Housing Secretary Jack Kemp, will run for president: "He's genuinely uncertain. Part of him really wants to do it, but part of him also enjoys the private life. The major question in his mind is: Is his message going to be the right message in 1996?" (NYT)

## Republicans Alleged Misconduct And Lies by Clinton Officials

By Susan Schmidt  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Senate Republicans, in a report on last summer's Whitewater hearings, have charged that high-ranking Clinton administration officials engaged in "serious misconduct and malfeasance" and that former Deputy Treasury Secretary Roger C. Altman "deliberately lied" to Congress.

Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato

of New York, incoming chairman of the Banking Committee, said an examination of the Whitewater testimony shows administration officials improperly gave the White House confidential information about a criminal probe involving President Bill Clinton, and improperly tried to "manipulate" a potential government civil suit that could involve the Clintons.

Republicans said they would "withhold judgment" on legal issues surrounding the matter and leave them to Kenneth W. Starr, an independent counsel, to address in his probe of the Whitewater matter.

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In back-to-back news conferences, Mr. D'Amato and another senior banking committee member, Senator Christopher J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut, each put his own highly partisan spin on the committee's conclusions. The Republican findings were billed as "additional views" to those contained in the larger 300-page Whitewater report prepared by the outgoing majority Democrats.

The Democrats' report chronicled many instances of incomplete and contradictory testimony offered by White House and Treasury officials, but it concluded there were no laws or ethical standards that "clearly prohibited" discussions that took place between them about the government's investigation of a failed savings and loan with ties to the Clintons.

Abner Mikva, the White House counsel, said in a statement:

"After an exhaustive inquiry and lengthy hearings, the Senate Banking Committee has affirmed what former independent counsel Robert Fiske, a White House internal review, the Office of Government Ethics and the House Banking Committee all previously concluded: The White House violated no law and breached no

existing ethical standard in its contacts with the Treasury Department on Whitewater matters."

Mr. Mikva said he had issued new guidance to ensure such "mistakes in judgment" do not happen again, and said he would consider recommendations made by Senate Democrats.

After consulting with Banking Committee leaders, Mr. Starr has renewed an investigation into the White House-Treasury contacts, including a review of the hearing testimony. Mr. Fiske, his predecessor, conducted a three-month grand jury probe last spring and determined then there was "insufficient evidence" to bring any charges of obstruction of justice or false statements.

Mr. D'Amato said Republicans agree with most everything else in the Democratic report and "commended" Democrats for "sharing our outrage and the outrage of the American people that such blatant disregard for the truth could occur."

Mr. Dodd disavowed such praise and said he was disappointed that Republicans appeared to "want to drag these issues around endlessly." He said he feared the continuing Whitewater hearings would become "a political circus."

If this Congress turns into a squabble over politics" and efforts to "damage the president," he warned, "the people who are engineering that activity are going to pay the price."

The Republican report describes Mr. Altman's actions as "an aggravated case of lying to Congress."

Altman falsely claimed not to know of the Treasury-White House contacts in the fall of 1993," said the report, when then-general counsel of the Treasury, Jean Hanson, told the White House the Resolution Trust Corp. had named the president and Mrs. Clinton as potential witnesses in a criminal referral it was preparing to send to the Justice Department.

## Away From Politics

• The execution in Texas of Jesse D. Jacobs, 44, has been condemned by the Vatican newspaper L'Osservatore Romano as "monstrous and absurd." Subsequent to his conviction for murder in 1986, the prosecutor in the case said Mr. Jacobs may not have been the triggerman. Texas law allows the execution of people who do not do the killing, but take part in a capital crime. (Reuters)

• The way is clear for wolves to be reintroduced in Yellowstone National Park and the wilderness of central Idaho, after a federal judge in Wyoming refused a request by livestock interests to halt the program. (NYT)

• People with firearms training are nearly twice as likely as other gun owners to keep their weapons loaded and unlocked at home, a practice that most experts consider unsafe, according to a study commissioned by the Harvard School of Public Health. (AP)

• A midshipman removed from the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis after acknowledging that he was homosexual has decided not to appeal to the Supreme Court. (NYT)

• The 44.5-carat Hope Diamond left its vault in the Smithsonian Institution for a short trip to the National Museum of Natural History in Washington, surrounded by nervous curators and guards. The diamond will be displayed there for two years while the Smithsonian's gem hall is remodeled. (AP)

• A Tampa, Florida, manufacturer was fined the maximum \$1.5 million for illegally dumping chemicals that killed two 9-year-olds playing in a trash bin. The company, Durex Industries Inc., pleaded guilty in the case last year. (AP)

• A former reporter for The Washington Post lost an eight-year legal battle to collect overtime when a federal judge ruled that the reporter, Tom Sherwood, worked at a job "requiring invention, imagination and talent" and therefore was a professional whose work is exempt from the overtime provision of the Fair Labor Standards Act. (AP)

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## Open Secret Trips Up A Beijing Journalist Reports on Who Runs China, And How, Brings 6-Year Term

By Patrick E. Tyler

*New York Times Service*

**BEIJING** — Gao Yu, a respected Chinese journalist who was tried in secret and sentenced to six years in prison last November, is being punished for reporting a sensitive but open secret about who rules China, court documents from the case against her show.

The 50-year-old journalist, arrested on Oct. 2, 1993, as she prepared to leave China for an academic year at Columbia University in New York, wrote a series of articles earlier that year demonstrating that:

• President Jiang Zemin, who also serves as general secretary of the Communist Party and commander in chief of the armed forces, still does not have ultimate power as long as other senior comrades, such as Deng Xiaoping, are alive.

• The National People's Congress remains a parliamentary rubber stamp for decisions made by the party's Central Committee and then handed down to legislators for implementation.

The documents from Ms. Gao's case in the Beijing Intermediate People's Court were made available by Chinese seeking to publicize what they feel is the vindictive nature of the verdict.

Though there have been unconfirmed reports that Ms. Gao's articles in the Hong Kong-based Mirror magazine were the cause of her arrest, the court documents make that clear for the first time and cite the offending material.

Thus, they provide the clearest understanding to date of how Ms. Gao's dispatches irritated the leadership in Beijing and led to her arrest and the secret proceedings that followed.

The severe treatment of Ms. Gao reflects the ongoing sensitivity of China's leaders to any breach of the secrecy of their inner circle, especially one that highlights the unwritten laws that are governing the political succession under way here.

The case against Ms. Gao is the latest in a series of criminal convictions of journalists in China, or of their sources, where the invocation of state secrecy laws by government prosecutors has been used to transform political or economic news reporting into criminal behavior punishable by long prison terms.

Ms. Gao's conviction was announced Nov. 10, and her appeal petition was rejected Christmas week. Ms. Gao is said to believe that her past as-

sociation with Wang Juntao, one of the accused "black hands" behind the Tiananmen uprising of 1989, stoked the prosecutorial enthusiasm that led to her conviction.

Mr. Wang was released on medical parole from a 13-year prison sentence last April at the request of President Bill Clinton.

Undisputed in Ms. Gao's case is that much of the sensitive information she published came from a senior Communist Party official, Gao Chao, 38, who has been sentenced to 13 years in prison for his alleged part in leaking "secrets." The Gaos are not related.

The court papers allege that Ms. Gao visited the party official on Feb. 13, 1993.

"In Gao Chao's office, Gao Yu read two secret documents and took notes from speeches by Jiang Zemin," Admiral Liu Huaiqing and General Zhang Zhen, the two vice chairman of Central Military Commission. The commission supervises China's armed forces. The speeches were for delivery to the Central Military Commission meeting in March 1993.

In addition, the documents allege, "Gao Yu spied out state secrets" on other matters, including "China's government structural reform, civil servants system, wage system reform and a government reshuffle" announced at the National People's Congress session in March 1993.

Writing in the April 1993 edition of the Mirror, Ms. Gao, using the pen name Liu Jiang, said that a few days before the convening of the National People's Congress the previous month, "all the contents to be discussed" were first "decided upon" at a meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee.

Ms. Gao wrote that "General Secretary Jiang Zemin made an important speech" at that meeting, in which he made a "special point" about reshuffling top party posts. "He said the personnel arrangement was decided upon after consultation with senior comrades, especially after hearing the opinion of Deng Xiaoping," Ms. Gao wrote.

Then, the article said he continued, "It is hoped the Central Committee members will do a good job of having the party's goal realized" at the National People's Congress session.

Several Chinese and Western officials said that while this revelation may seem innocuous, it is the kind of disclosure that has angered top Communist Party leaders in the past.

**CHOKE: Sticky New Year's Start**

Continued from Page 1

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"I order my mochi from my local rice shop."

When she was growing up in a rural area, Mrs. Fujikawa recalled, her parents would get up at 3 A.M. on New Year's Day to begin steaming the rice. "In a way, I miss that kind of tradition," she said. "But I think it's unavoidable because nowadays each house is too small to allow for mochi-making."

Sachiko Hidaka, head of the day-care center, said mochi was cut into very small pieces for 1- and 2-year-olds, but for older children there was little risk.

The Tokyo Fire Department advises that elderly people in particular cut the mochi into small pieces and eat it along with something to drink. "Wet the throat, chew it fully and then swallow," it says.

Juzo Itami's movie "Tampopo," which makes fun of Japanese eating habits, suggests an even better technique. An old man in a restaurant, after eating some mochi, begins to gasp for air. Other patrons pound on his back and turn him upside down, to no avail. Finally, someone puts a vacuum cleaner nozzle into his mouth and sucks the mochi out.

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"Nobody does this kind of

thing anymore," said Tokio Fujikawa, 70, who was demonstrating traditional mochi-making to preschool children at a day-care center in the Omori neighborhood of Tokyo recently.

"I order my mochi from my local rice shop."

When she was growing up in a rural area, Mrs. Fujikawa recalled, her parents would get up at 3 A.M. on New Year's Day to begin steaming the rice. "In a way, I miss that kind of tradition," she said. "But I think it's unavoidable because nowadays each house is too small to allow for mochi-making."

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## We May Filibuster, Feisty Senate Democrats Warn

By Jerry Gray  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — With pomp and ceremony, but clearly taking a back seat to the floor show in the House of Representatives, the Senate convened Wednesday under Republican rule for the first time in nearly a decade.

In one of their first moves as the minority party and in an indication of just how topsy-turvy things are on Capitol Hill, the Democrats proposed weakening the filibuster rules that the Republicans had used so effectively when they were the minority. The proposal drew prompt opposition from Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the new Republican majority leader, giving it no chance of progressing through the Congress.

But even as the Democrats were advocating placing restrictions on the use of the filibuster, their new leader, Senator Thomas A. Daschle of South Dakota was issuing a warning to the Republicans that the Democrats would not totally abandon the legislative tool.

"If the Republicans become captives of the radical right, unfortunately we may be called upon to use the filibuster or whatever other tactics," said Mr. Daschle, who as Democratic leader is the highest ranking Democrat in the Senate. "I don't expect that to happen; I know Senator Dole doesn't expect that to happen."

Opening day of the 104th Congress reflected not only the entrenched traditions of each chamber of the legislative body, but gave a solid indication of the pace that the new Republican legislative leadership — Mr. Dole and Representative Newt Gingrich of Georgia — intend to set.

An exuberant Mr. Dole looked on as 11 new members of the Senate, all of them Republicans, were sworn in but most of the spotlight focused on the other side of the Capitol where Mr. Gingrich, the new speaker of the House, staged a show that made the Senate proceedings appear mundane.

Mr. Dole conceded the spotlight to Mr. Gingrich, even leaving his own chamber for a brief period to watch part of the proceedings in the House.

As Mr. Dole was excusing his colleagues to allow some of them to pose for photographs with family members and friends, the fast-starting Mr. Gingrich was putting his members through a full work day of debating and voting on the first of a slew of bills on which Republicans campaigned last fall under their Contract With America.

"If I have one goal for the 104th Congress, it is this: That we will dust off the 10th Amendment and restore it to its rightful place in our Constitution," he said.

Mr. Dole used the rest of his brief speech to list the early goals of the Republican-run Senate: an end to unfunded federal mandates, a crime bill, tax cuts, cuts in government spending and committee budgets, and a line-item veto for the president.



Kathleen Gingrich of Dauphin, Pennsylvania, holding a portrait of her son.

Paul Vathis/The Associated Press

### INSULT: Low Words From New House Speaker

Continued from Page 1

said. "She owes an apology to my mother, the president and the country."

For her part, Mrs. Clinton, who is vacationing with her family in Little Rock, Arkansas, ignored questions about the incident. But later in the day, after a dedication ceremony for a school in Sherwood, Arkansas, Mrs. Clinton told a group of sixth graders that "the best way to handle criticism is to remember the Golden Rule."

In the CBS interview transcript, Ms. Chung asks the 68-year-old Mrs. Gingrich what her son told her about Mr. Clinton.

She answered: "The only thing he ever told me is that he's smart. That he's an intelligent man. That he's very practical, but he's intelligent."

Then Mrs. Gingrich added: "I can't tell you what he said about Hillary." According to the transcript of the interview released by CBS,

Ms. Chung then said, "You can't?" and Mrs. Gingrich replied: "I can't."

But Ms. Chung persisted. "Why don't you just whisper it to me, just between you and me?"

Mrs. Gingrich replied: "She's a bitch." About the only thing he ever said about her. I think they had some meeting you know and she takes over . . . but with Newt there, she can't."

Mrs. Gingrich, who has criticized the media as liberal and biased, demanded an apology from CBS and Ms. Chung, saying: "My mother is not a professional politician, she's not a national figure, she's not a millionaire television correspondent."

During the 1984 Presidential Campaign, Barbara Bush told reporters that the Democratic vice presidential candidate, Geraldine A. Ferraro, could be likened to a word that "rhymes with rich." She said later the word she had in mind was "witch."

### Eugene P. Wigner Dies at 92, Key Figure in Nuclear Physics

By William J. Broad  
New York Times Service

Eugene P. Wigner, a physicist who made fundamental advances in nuclear physics and quantum theory and helped usher in the atomic age, died Sunday in Princeton, New Jersey. He was 92 years old and lived in Princeton.

The cause was pneumonia, according to Princeton University, where he spent much of his career.

Mr. Wigner's greatest contribution to science, for which he won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1963, was his insight into quantum mechanics, a cornerstone of modern science that addresses the behavior of subatomic particles.

He discovered a way to understand the complex actions of electrons, which circle all atomic nuclei in discrete energy bands, jumping from one quantum level to another.

In pioneering this approach,

Mr. Wigner became one of the first scientists to peer into the subatomic realm to see the deep symmetry involved in the balance of countervailing forces and particles, a perception that

### IRAN: Tehran Believed to Be Close to Building Bomb

Continued from Page 1

administration officials as "dual containment."

But senior Clinton administration officials interviewed in Washington said their efforts had failed to halt the flow of nuclear technology to Iran. The most active center for nuclear weapons research and production is in Bushehr, 750 kilometers south of Tehran. It has two 1,300-megawatt reactors that are under construction.

But some Iranian specialists, like Shahram Chubin, at the Graduate Institute for International Studies in Geneva and author of a recent article on the Iranian nuclear weapons program, remain skeptical of Iran's ability to build and sustain a program based on covert acquisitions.

"How will a few weapons, that can't be developed very far, get them anywhere?" the author asked in a telephone interview from Geneva. "Here is a country that can't make its own missiles. It has had a missile program for 10 years and still imports missiles with 1950s technology from North Korea."

"Any bomb they would make

subsequently emerged as one of the guiding principles of 20th-century physics.

Today the scientific canon includes Wigner crystals, Wigner theorems, Wigner energy and Wigner rules — all tending to be expressions of symmetry and order.

Mr. Wigner was part of a circle of remarkably visionary scientists born and educated in Budapest who eventually came to the West and transformed the modern world.

In 1939, having glimpsed the possibility of a nuclear chain reaction, Mr. Wigner was one of three prominent scientists who persuaded Albert Einstein to alert President Franklin D. Roosevelt that an atomic bomb was probably feasible and that Nazi Germany might build it first. Their warning led the United States to start the Manhattan Project to build the atomic bomb.

In 1942, he took a leave from Princeton University to work at the University of Chicago, where he made important contributions to the bomb effort. He helped perfect the world's first nuclear reactor, which

marked the beginning of the nuclear era.

In the decades after the war, Mr. Wigner became a leader in the development of nuclear energy as well as a staunch anti-Communist and political conservative. He sought to minimize the potential effects of nuclear war by urging the construction of bomb shelters, in contrast to colleagues who focused on trying to prevent the bomb's use.

Jess Stacy, 90, one of the leading pianists of the swing era and long a mainstay in Benny Goodman's orchestra, died Sunday in Los Angeles of congestive heart failure.

Byron MacGregor, 46, a veteran TV and radio journalist whose patriotic narrative recording "The Americans" got wide air play in the 1970s, died Tuesday of pneumonia in Detroit.

Ted Hawkins, 58, the versatile bluesman whose trademark milk crate served as his seat during sidewalk performances and world tours, died Sunday of a stroke in Los Angeles.

The Iranians are also devoting considerable effort to researching the techniques involved in the enrichment of uranium and the reprocessing of plutonium, neither of which are needed for civilian nuclear purposes, but both of which are essential for the development of nuclear weapons.

The Iranians, however, do not have a uranium enrichment plant or plutonium reprocessing plant. "The problem is that with the prevailing situation in the former Soviet Union we can't exclude more short cuts happening," said a senior western intelligence official. "then the time will be even less than five years."

Reza Amrollahi, the president of the Iranian Atomic Energy organization, has repeatedly insisted that Iran's nuclear program is only for peaceful purposes. But other Iranian leaders have often stated that Islamic nations must acquire nuclear weapons to counter those weapons held by the Americans and Israelis.

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# International Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## The Bosnia Atrocities

An international war crimes tribunal, the first since World War II, is gathering evidence against those who committed atrocities, rapists and torturers who carried out the Serbs' genocidal policy of "ethnic cleansing" against Muslims. The United States is right to demand prosecution of these criminals and oppose amnesty.

Other United Nations members, including Britain and France, seem to regard the war crimes inquiry as an impediment to peace. Washington firmly contends that view, saying, "Unless those responsible are held accountable, there can be no lasting peace and reconciliation in Bosnia."

One prosecution is already under way. Others are likely. Justice for top officials who ordered or sanctioned the abuses may have to await a change of regime in Belgrade. Nonetheless, the task of documenting the crimes must go forward now while evidence can still be gathered.

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees estimates that the Serbs have expelled or imprisoned 90 percent of the 1.7 million non-Serbs who once lived in Serbian-held areas of Bosnia.

Even now, the Serbs have stepped up their campaign of ethnic cleansing around Banja Luka in northwest Bosnia, Bijeljina in the northeast and Rogatica north of the Gorazde enclave. About 800 Muslims a month are being forcibly expelled from their homes. The United States cites "numerous incidents of Bosnian Serbs bursting into Muslim homes at

night to evict, rob and rape the residents."

To choke off meaningful investigations, Britain, France and other UN members have quietly tried to limit financial support. Of the \$28 million for the tribunal, less than 2 percent was originally budgeted for the critical work of tracking down witnesses, obtaining and translating their accounts, exhuming mass graves and conducting postmortems, and providing medical and forensic expertise. The United States has contributed an additional \$13 million, including two dozen officials, directly to the investigative work, and should press the United Nations to invest most of its money there.

Responsibility for the crimes is not evenly shared on all sides of the conflict, as some United Nations members suggest. As the Clinton administration notes, the term "ethnic cleansing" was developed precisely to describe the Bosnian Serbs' explicit method, backed by Belgrade, of creating an ethnically "pure" Greater Serbia.

In contrast, the Bosnian government supports a multiethnic state, and where there have been violations by its local commanders it has renounced them.

Britain and France also favor lifting UN sanctions against Serbia if a peace accord is signed. The United States properly opposes any easing of sanctions if Serbia obstructs the war crimes tribunal. It would be wrong to expunge these atrocities from the record of history.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Welcome to the 104th

It's easy to read too much into the results of a single American election, and the (winning) politicians and commentators do it all the time, no matter that they're often wrong. In the case of November's election, the one that produced the present Congress, it seems that the normal risks are reversed: the greater hazard lies on the side of underestimating what the voters had to say. We say that despite the vast amount of commentary that has already been expended on the subject.

This election was a big one, and not an accident. It was indeed about the role of government, particularly at the federal level: the extent to which too many decisions in the country have become federal as distinct from state or local or private or — would you believe? — matters best left to individual responsibility; and about the quality of too many of those federal decisions, what has all too often seemed to be a drift of the government away from common sense and majority view.

The Republicans said the federal role had grown too large and promised to cut it back. That is the real Contract With America, not the fine print of the Job Creation and Wage Enhancement Act or Common Sense Legal Reforms Act or any other of the 10 legislative planks of the printed contract consists.

The majorities elected on Nov. 8 say they want to do what Ronald Reagan did not: cut the government back to size. And because they control Congress, which Mr. Reagan did not expect in his first year, they have the power.

Often promises like theirs to effect large changes are honored more in the speech than in fact. The results tend to be more symbolic and political than substantive. This time there is every reason to think that the Republicans will do a lot of what they say — and that imposes a greater responsibility on both parties. Many of these proposals are overdue and good ideas; they have the potential, literally, to refresh the levels of government and programs — welfare, for example — to which they are addressed. But only if they are well done.

Each party has a role to play in making sure that they are in fact well done, and in the debates ahead each bears by virtue of its history a particular burden of proof. The Republicans need to demonstrate that they are not representing just the haves, are not heedless of the problems of

the have-nots. It is the case that one large reason they did so well in the elections is that they were attuned to the legitimate complaints of a vast number of Americans who fall somewhere in between these two categories, a struggling, hard-working and far from affluent population that felt abandoned and/or abused by the Democrats. It is to the Republicans' credit that they better understood the just claims of many of these voters.

They should not, however, allow their response to exclude or ignore the continuing obligation to help many of those on the rung below. It is one thing to say that new, slimmed down and restructured programs are required to do this task, but that should not be a pretext for merely walking away from the problem.

The Republicans also need to make sure that what they propose this time will likely work. It has to add up fiscally — without adding further to a deficit that their party has already done too much to compound. It has to add up socially as well. If the federal government is going to shed responsibilities, who is going to take on the ones that deserve to be fulfilled?

The Democrats and the president, their nominal leader, have an equally large problem. For substantive no less than political reasons, they need to demonstrate that theirs is not just a reflexive response based on tired doctrine to the demands of their traditional constituents; nor can it be the same old response in poor disguise. It is not enough for them to point out that people are ambivalent about government, which of course they are; that they want their own benefits up even as they want their taxes down. Nor is it enough just to dress up old programs in a new vocabulary.

The people really said something in November. The Democrats need to hear and respect it and, importantly, not ape their Republican opposition's programs with half-baked imitations, but rather come up with a fitting, principled response of their own. New Gingrich said on television the other day, "What the Democrats need to think about is what is their better answer." He's right. There are major useful changes to be made in the way America is now governed, and not least among the institutions they could liberate is the Democratic Party itself.

Welcome to the 104th Congress.  
—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Comment

### Pyongyang Is Calling the Shots

Don't get us wrong. It's not that we think that the United States should renege on the nuclear deal with North Korea because Pyongyang shot down an American helicopter. Instead, it seems to us that North Korea's actions of killing one pilot and holding another hostage for two weeks suggest why there should have been no nuclear deal in the first place.

No one outside North Korea really knows what nuclear capabilities Pyongyang has. What we do know is that North Korea tends to treat agreements as tactical weapons, to be abandoned at will, as it did with the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty itself. The surviving U.S. Army

pilot, Bobby Hall, was used in the same way: as a vehicle to demand further concessions from Uncle Sam and drive a wedge between Washington and Seoul, which was excluded from most of the recent negotiations.

South Korea, to be sure, deserves a fair share of the blame. Rather than deciding on a policy, it has criticized the United States for being a warmerong when it gets tough and for selling out when it makes a deal. Unfortunately, the Clinton administration appears to have agreed that denial and incoherence are the best policy. The result is that North Korea is again calling the shots on the Korean Peninsula.

— Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong).

## Bad News for Yeltsin but Not Necessarily for Russia

By Jim Hoagland

**WASHINGTON** — The ex-Red Army, which once occupied half of Europe and much of Asia, has been outfoxed and outworn by Chechen rebels in the streets of Grozny, Russia's military weakness has been stripped naked in the horrific and bungled assault.

The battle is not over, and the Russians have the firepower to make the Chechens pay dearly for their defiance and cleverness. But already the small war in Chechnya has made clear some important political realities that should affect how Americans think about their role in the world in the years to come.

The Russian attack on Grozny is a political, military and moral disaster for President Boris Yeltsin in the short term and perhaps beyond. Mr. Yeltsin, a fine counterpuncher who can normally be counted on to dominate short-term crises provoked by others, has let himself be drawn into a quagmire this time.

He and his inept defense minister, Pavel Grachev, confront the choice of forgetting Grozny and going home in humiliation or erasing it from the map. Russian history and the mounting embarrassment of Mr. Yeltsin and General Grachev suggest that they will have another go at destroying Grozny in order to save it.

Tactically the war in Chechnya is bad news for Americans, who have become accustomed to rooting wholeheartedly for Mr. Yeltsin's efforts to entrench democracy and free markets in the Russian Federation. Until now, events that destabilized Mr. Yeltsin have usually run counter to U.S. interests.

But strategically the Chechen crisis may change that equation. The war does not represent a resurgence of Russian nationalism and imperialism. It shows instead the weakness of Russian nationalism as a force on the territory ruled by the czars and then by the commissars for nearly three centuries.

Russian nationalism is not strong enough to hold together a successor state to the Soviet Union that includes Moscow and the Caucasus, much less a reconstructed empire that stretches to the Polish frontier and beyond. Brute force must be added, in desperation and improvisation, as an uncertain cement for the Russian Federation.

Russia confronts the possibility of its own unraveling in the Chechen crisis. Mr. Yeltsin and his successor(s) must

devote themselves to halting the chain-reaction fragmentation that began in Central Europe in 1989 and still has not run its course. Russia is in no position to try to regain Poland, Hungary or the eastern regions of Germany, much less to threaten Western Europe and the United States, for at least a decade or more.

The nationalism of the Poles, Czechs, East Germans and others who defected from their Communist rulers deserves much of the credit for cracking the Soviet empire apart. It is easier to lose sight of the fact that Mr. Yeltsin seized power from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the name of Russian nationalism as well as democracy. His mission was to destroy the Soviet Union so he could restore Russia to national greatness.

He fights for Russian nationalism and our survival, not for democracy, and Chechnya may well be the catalyst that separates Mr. Yeltsin's fate from the fate of democracy in Russia. Moscow's independent newspapers and broadcast media have covered the debacle in Grozny in great and humiliating detail. The voices attacking Mr. Yeltsin's policies belong predominantly to reformers, not to those who yearn for a return to totalitarianism. It is possible to hope that democracy has now taken root in Moscow independent of Mr. Yeltsin's policies, and can survive them.

More apocalyptic outcomes could occur, of course. An embittered and humiliated Russian military could seize control from Boris Yeltsin and end the experiment with democracy. Or a breakup of Russia could mean a breakup of the Russian military and its command and control over the ex-Soviet nuclear arsenal.

But the dominant trend line as of 1995 begins to show Russia becoming more internally absorbed, militarily weaker and less of a threat to its international neighbors.

That is a big problem for Boris Yeltsin — but not necessarily for democracy in Russia and for the rest of the world.

Washington Post Writers Group

## A Chechnya Diversion, Then Back to Russia's Real Problems

By William Pfaff

**PARIS** — The attack on Chechnya has been an attempt by Boris Yeltsin's government to solve one crisis by creating another. It has been an attempt to distract Russians from the country's dramatic political and economic situation by giving them a successful war of colonial reconquest in the Caucasus. That has gone wrong, and the result may be very bad.

The gamble deserves to have gone wrong, since it was not only cruel but stupid. There was no real justification for this attack — for all this killing and destruction, and for the precedents that now have been set for Moscow's dealings with the non-Russian peoples once part of the czarist and Soviet empires.

The separatist sentiments that produced the Chechens' declaration of independence three years ago would sooner or later have run into the wall of reality. Chechnya has no place to go; its capacity to survive as an independent nation and economy is all but nonexistent. As serious Chechens have acknowledged, they would eventually have had to come to terms with Russia and asked for some form of rein-

vitation into the federal economy. Mr. Yeltsin's fiasco undermines his authority and obviously could drive him, and those around him, further onto a course that alienates Russia from the West, weakening its economy and society even more than is now the case.

The suicide rate in 1993 was up by 45 percent over 1991. There is despair. Fathers are killing themselves because they cannot provide for their children. Couples are refusing to have children.

The cost of the war against the Chechen separatists will make the economic situation worse than it already is. Nineteen ninety-four saw 32 percent inflation, an improvement on the previous year's 940 percent, certainly, but on the rise again since the ruble's plunge against the dollar in October.

Conditions in Russia have, for the majority, grown worse under Mr. Yeltsin, even if he is scarcely to blame. The social costs of economic reform have been immense. Gennadi Gerasimov, the spokesman for Mikhail Gorbachev when the latter was the So-

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called attention (*IHT*, Dec. 29) to the 10 percent fall in male life expectancy in Russia since 1989. There was an 800,000 excess of deaths over births in 1993.

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## HEALTH / SCIENCE

## Heredity Is More Than Genetics, Suggests a New Theory

By Natalie Angier  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Men may deny it, yet there it is, immortalized in song: "I want a girl just like the girl that married dear old dad."

Many women remain so romantically fixated on that first big guy in their lives that they're remarrying them of their father seem the embodiment of ideal masculinity.

And when the bombast and insecurities of youth have sloughed away, most of us realize that we often think, act, gesture, opine, vote, belch, fret and procrastinate just like our parents.

Two biologists from Israel suggest, in one of the more unorthodox twists of Darwinian science, that parents could be masters of so-called phenotypic cloning: They

impress their ways of doing things so firmly on their offspring that the behaviors, or phenotypes, practically seem inherited.

Writing in the journal *Animal Behavior*, the scientists propose that many animals, including humans, transmit features of themselves from one generation to the next, not simply by passing along chromosomes, but by training their offspring to behave as they do.

The researchers argue that a behavior acquired through learning can be handed down stably through several generations, all without the involvement of the DNA.

Moreover, the scientists insist that differences in behavioral styles between a family line and another can provide an opportunity for the conventional forces of natural selection to play: The best beha-

viors, or strategies, will survive and get passed along.

The most important and admittedly disputatious point in their new theory, the scientists said, is that such variations in behaviors need not imply underlying genetic variations.

"The very DNA-centric view of heredity is wrong," said Dr. Eva Jablonka of Tel Aviv University, an author of the new report. "It was useful and necessary for the development of genetics, but there is more to heredity than genes."

In attempting to decouple heredity from genes, the researchers have won appreciation from some evolutionary biologists, who dislike the excessive reliance on the double helix as a clue to everything. But others doubt that any behavior will remain stable over generations without finding its way into an animal's DNA.

"Yes, you can pass on social learning from one generation to another, and yes, a particular behavior may be successful from the point of view of natural selection," said Dr. John Tyler Bonner, professor emeritus at Princeton University. But for a behavior that persists, he said, it is almost certain that genes get involved.

Dr. Jablonka and her co-author, Dr. Eytan Avital of the department of natural sciences at David Yellin Teacher's College in Jerusalem, argue that the ability of animals to engrave behaviors on their young could explain many baffling activities and trends observed in nature.

For example, the theory could shed light on the practice of foster parenting, in which mother animals will allow orphaned newborns to suckle even when the little creatures are not kin. In adopting the

baby, the mother gets one more chance to stamp her personal style, her phenotype, on the developing orphan.

However, the scientists emphasized that the theory predicts animals will accept only very young non-kin, when their chance of successful phenotypic cloning is highest.

Dr. Avital pointed out that most humans considering adoption stipulate that the child be a newly minted as possible.

Among many mammals, the female chases the male away from her infants when he so much as gives a curious sniff. Most scientists have interpreted this as maternal concern over possible infanticide, but there may be another explanation. "It's as though the female is saying, 'Go away and let me clone myself phenotypically,'" Dr. Avital said.

"This is not to be taken 100 percent seriously," said Dr. Jablonka, "but there could be an evolutionary basis for the Oedipal complex."

In a sense, the new theory is a behavioral version of Lamarckism, long a dirty word among evolutionary biologists. It proposed that an animal could modify or strengthen a part of its body through use over a lifetime, then pass that new and improved feature directly to its young.

Biologists now dismiss this, but Lamarckism has made a comeback among evolutionary biologists who study behavioral rather than physiological adaptations. Scientists now realize that many animals, especially humans, depend tremendously on learned skills for survival and can change their behavior to respond to changes in the environment.

## Sulfur May Be Villain In Dinosaur Disaster

By John Noble Wilford  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — There is yet another possible explanation for the catastrophe that wiped out the dinosaurs and countless other species on Earth 65 million years ago. The agent of destruction might have been a global haze of sulfuric acid that blocked sunlight and plunged the planet into a dark, killing chill lasting decades.

This new hypothesis stems from geological studies of a buried crater in the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico, a giant scar as much as 180 miles (290 kilometers) wide that is widely believed to be where a huge asteroid collided with Earth just before the extinctions.

Geologists found the rock in the crater, named Chichichen, to be unusually rich in sulfur. If it had not been, they concluded, the dinosaurs might well have survived the impact, changing the course of evolution.

In a detailed analysis, geologists and atmospheric physicists determined that the asteroid, estimated to be 6 to 12 miles wide, would have vaporized much of the sulfur and spewed more than 100 billion tons of it into the air.

This would have filled the air with sulfur dioxide in the lower altitudes and a sulfuric acid haze in the upper atmosphere, the result of interactions between solar ultraviolet radiation and sulfur dioxide.

The dust and soot from most of the debris would have drifted back to Earth within six months, presumably too short a

time for any global darkness to have caused the mass extinctions.

But in a report in the journal *Earth and Planetary Science Letters*, scientists said the lighter sulfur particles would have stayed aloft and created a dense haze covering the entire planet for at least a decade, perhaps 20 or 30 years.

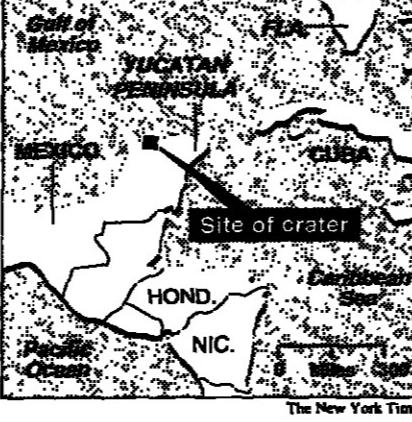
From their computer simulations, the scientists concluded that sunlight would have been diminished by as much as 20 percent, and this would have cooled the surface by 20 to 30 degrees Fahrenheit (about 11 to 16 degrees centigrade).

Such sharp climatic change persisting over decades subjected organisms all over the world to long-term stresses to which they could not adapt in such a brief time span," said Dr. Kevin O. Pope, a geologist who heads Geo Eco Arc Research, a private company in La Canada, California, one of the authors of the report.

**A**NOTHER member of the research team, Dr. Kevin H. Baines, an atmospheric physicist at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California, said, "If this asteroid had struck almost any other place on Earth, it wouldn't have generated the tremendous amount of sulfur that was spewed into the atmosphere to create such a devastating, worldwide climate change."

Because the mass extinctions cleared the way for mammals, Dr. Baines observed, "we human beings owe our existence to the uniqueness of this impact region."

Dr. Baines, who has specialized in studies of the thick atmosphere of Venus, said the sulfuric acid clouds on Earth after the



impact would have been much like those that perpetually envelop Venus, with one important difference.

Earth turned cold because so much sunlight was reflected off the clouds. The surface of Venus is hot enough to melt lead because, though sunlight is reflected, the light that filters through becomes trapped by the predominantly carbon dioxide atmosphere, creating a greenhouse effect.

The idea that an extraterrestrial object, either an asteroid or comet, was responsible for the extinctions was introduced in 1980 by Dr. Walter Alvarez, a geologist at the University of California at Berkeley.

It took almost a decade for scientists to identify the crater that most probably was gouged out by the collision. Dr. Pope was one of the first to suggest Chichichen.

With the new findings, support for the impact theory has become overwhelming. In a telephone interview, Dr. Alvarez said this shifted research into a new phase.

"It's quite reasonable to say we have the crater," he said, "and this new research is an example of how, by looking at the bedrock, we can infer what the consequences of the impact might have been."

## Deep-Sixed Chemical Weapons

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

**P**ARIS — Western and Russian scientists will meet in Moscow next week to decide what to do about "an impressive quantity" of chemical munitions strewn on the floor of the Baltic and North seas.

An estimated 300,000 tons of chemical agents, not counting shell casings and packaging, was dumped into the sea after World War II, much of it captured from the German Army.

Many scientists believe the agents pose a threat to fish, to the environment and to human beings as the casings slowly corrode.

Kyle Olson, the American co-director of the conference, said the amount was impressive — more than three times as great as the total chemical arsenals reported today by the United States and Russia combined.

The aim of the "advanced research workshop" organized by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is to identify specific risks and advise what should be done

about them, if anything. NATO has previously held meetings on Russian territory on aspects of arms control. This is the first to be concerned specifically with the problem of chemical munitions in the sea.

"The majority of the munitions that have been deep-sixed are fortunately not nerve gases, which are a ticklish problem in their own right," said Mr. Olson, the executive vice president of the Chemical and Biological Arms Control Institute. "These chemicals tend to be more of the burning and suffocating agents."

These include mustard gas, arsenic compounds and Lewisite, a blistering agent developed in World War I.

The conference, in Kaliningrad, a suburb of Moscow, will bring together about 40 scientists from the United States, Russia, Britain, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden and Latvia. They include chemists, biologists, medical experts, engineers and specialists in weapon destruction.

"A lot of the German weapons were just dropped in their original shell casings."

Mr. Olson said, "Not a lot of attention was paid to preparing cement coffins."

Some of the shells are oozing toxic gels, and Mr. Olson said that although the chemicals may be partly neutralized by contact with water, they still may pose an environmental risk of some kind. And there still is a question about neutralization by the ocean when you are talking about volumes that large."

HERE have been numerous reports of fishermen in the Baltic dredging up chemical shells and being injured by contact with them.

Mr. Olson said that dumping of chemical munitions into the sea continued through the 1950s. The United States filled up Liberty ships with chemical agents and scuttled them far from land.

Mr. Olson said recovering the chemicals in the North Sea and Baltic was "doable" — but at a cost.

"We have to decide how much we want to spend now for having done the expedient thing in the past," he said.

## Help for Hair-Pulling Disorder

By Jane E. Brody  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — For 14 years, Barbara K. could not resist the urge to pull the hairs from her head. She thought of herself as "sick, flawed, strange, lacking in willpower and self-control," she said.

"Until I was 23 years old, I thought I was the only person in the world with this problem," said Barbara, who asked that her last name not be used.

The compulsion began at 9, when her parents divorced and her father remarried. The repetitive behavior helped to keep painful thoughts about her family situation from flooding her mind.

At the same time, though, it trapped her in a vicious cycle: She would pull out her hair, then get mad at herself for doing it, which lowered her self-esteem and prompted her to pull some more.

Then in 1988 she came upon a book about obsessive-compulsive disorders, "The Boy Who Couldn't Stop Washing," by Dr. Judy Rapoport

(Plume). In it was a chapter describing Barbara's problem and giving it a name, trichotillomania, literally hair-pulling madness.

Just knowing she was not alone — an estimated 2 million to 4 million people in the United States alone are hair-pullers — helped lift her spirits, and the promise of possible treatments gave her the courage to seek professional help, which has eased, though not eliminated, her hair-pulling urges.

Trichotillomania typically starts either in early childhood, before the age of 6, or during adolescence and young adulthood, from about 13 to the early 20s. In early childhood it affects boys and girls about equally, but when it begins later, about 90 percent of patients are believed to be women.

However, recent evidence suggests the disorder may be much more common among men than is thought. Men are generally more reluctant to admit the problem and, because male baldness is so common, are better at covering it up.

Barbara, who has been active in support groups for several

years, explained that compulsive hair-pulling is not always set off by a traumatic event. It often starts with a minor incident that calls people's attention to their hair, like a sibling's pulling one's hair in a fight. Or the trigger can be something as simple as a habit of twirling one's hair while reading. Once it starts, stress and anxiety can make it worse.

Behavioral characteristics of hair-pulling are remarkably similar to those of compulsive overeating. Hair-pulling is commonly done only when the person is alone. It is often done unconsciously, for example, while a person is reading, talking on the telephone or watching television.

Barbara said hair-pulling could be such a pleasurable experience that people are unwilling to try to stop.

CALP hair is not the only target. Some people pull out facial hairs,

Dr. Ronald M. Winchel of the New York State Psychiatric Institute in New York said that in severe cases, "individuals may completely denude

their scalp, eyebrows, eyelashes and facial hair." Others may restrict pulling to pubic hairs.

Treatments that are highly effective for some people but have had limited or no benefit for others, suggesting that the disorder is complex, perhaps with several underlying causes.

Most effective has been the use of drugs like Prozac (fluoxetine), which increase serotonin levels in the brain. This and other drugs like clomipramine, often make patients more aware of their behavior, the first step toward changing it.

Dr. Winchel says exercise and other stress-reducers, like meditation, can reduce the urges. More formal therapy involves learning to substitute behavior like clenching a fist for three minutes when the urge hits.

Another useful approach is participation in a self-help group, which can reduce stress, relieve feelings of isolation and desperation and enhance self-esteem. As Barbara put it, "Groups can reduce the stigma and shame and increase people's awareness of what they're doing. Often that's all they need to modify their behavior."

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

**T**HE Connecticut Bridge Association has announced that one of its major annual tournaments will be named in memory of Jeffrey Feldman, a brilliant player who died at age of 32.

During a two-year fight with brain cancer, Feldman continued to win victories, including a successful defense of his Governor's Cup title in Darien in October. In May, he scored his third consecutive victory in the Eastern Regional Morning Knockout Teams, aided by the diagrammed deal.

Playing in four hearts, he was in danger of losing a diamond trick and two tricks in each black suit. He won the opening diamond lead with the ace, drew trumps in three rounds and exited with a diamond.

West won, and misjudged by leading a club to his partner's jack and South's queen.

Since the spade position was lucky for South, his contract was now safe, but he did not know it. He correctly cashed the club ace and led a third round, forcing one defender to break

spades or give a ruff-and-sluff. Either way, the contract was safe.

West would have done better to shift to the spade queen at the sixth trick, since that was much less likely to cost a trick than a club shift. In that event, South would have needed an inspiration after taking dummy's spade ace. He would have had to lead a spade from dummy and duck it to West's nine, for another endplay, when East played low.

**WEST** ♦ A 173  
VK 54  
J 2  
A 42  
**EAST** ♦ Q 9  
V 8  
2 10  
K Q 10 7 6  
4 K 10 5  
**SOUTH (D)** ♦ 10 6 2  
V A 19 2  
9 A 5  
♦ Q 8 3  
**NORTH** ♦  
Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:  
South: West: North: East  
1 V Pass Pass Pass  
4 V Pass Pass Pass  
West led the diamond king.

## BOOKS

## Nelson: A Personal History

By Christopher Hibbert. 472 pages. £20. Viking.

Reviewed by Samuel Abt

**P**OOR Horatio Nelson: His valor grows offensive. Nearly two centuries after the great warrior was killed while winning the Battle of Trafalgar — 18 of 33 French and Spanish ships destroyed or captured, a century of British dominance at sea secured — the pygmies still blow darts of spite and grievance at his bones.

Susan Sontag led the attack three years ago in her agitprop novel "The Volcano Lover," refusing even to name Nelson. Her cardboard figure was simply "the Hero" and, of course, there was nothing heroic about

him. Ah, irony. At least Sontag's political agenda was clear: The manly (brrr!) Nelson, daring, courageous, impudent, the conquering hero, is intolerable in an androgynous age.

But what is Christopher Hibbert's problem? His disappointing "Nelson" has neither politics nor much of an agenda. A sense of respect is also absent. The truth appears to be that Hibbert does not like Nelson.

Snide remarks abound. In the first 75 pages, Hibbert says Nelson "did entertain a good opinion of his own talents," wrote in a self-congratulatory vein: "self-righteously put it," "wrote in one rather self-righteous letter," exhibited "the most extravagant unctuousness" and verged on self pity.

Hibbert is dull in the military bits, rushing without flair through such epic battles as Cape St. Vincent, where Nelson broke from the British formation to engage the Spanish fleet and, leaping from one to another, captured two vessels.

Here is Oliver Warner, an earlier biographer in "Victory," on the start of combat: "Without a moment's hesitation, [Nelson] wore the 'Captain' out of the line, turned her before the wind and, in a direction heading at first away from the enemy, then, his movement completed, sped into the fast-closing gap, engaging seven Spanish ships with his single 74 . . . Of the many acts of courage in Nelson's career, this was perhaps the most sublime, extraordinary — and rewarding. For the order

International Herald Tribune, Thursday, January 5, 1995

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**THE TRIB INDEX: 111.44** Dow 3.25%  
120

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index ©, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.

110

100

90

80

70

60

50

40

30

20

10

0

130

120

110

100

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80

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## Financial Markets Pan Mexican Program

By Tod Robberson  
*Washington Post Service*

MEXICO CITY — Mexican financial markets handed President Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de Leon overwhelmingly negative reviews on Wednesday following his announcement of an "Economic Emergency Plan" to combat the effects of a recent currency devaluation.

The negative reaction underscored the difficulties Mr. Zedillo faces uniting his country behind a series of belt-tightening measures he described in a speech Tuesday as "painful," while attempting to convince foreign and domestic investors that Mexico continues to offer a stable environment for their capital.

In late New York trading the dollar rose to 5.5750 pesos from 5.3250 on Tuesday. In December, before Mexico

devalued the currency, a dollar was worth only 3.4647 pesos.

In hopes of quickly restoring foreign investor confidence, Finance Minister Guillermo Ortiz Martínez was scheduled to fly to New York late Wednesday for meetings with business and investment leaders. He is expected to travel later to Washington for talks with U.S. officials about specifics of an \$18 billion international rescue package to help Mexico through its cash crisis.

Mexican analysts described Mr. Zedillo's emergency plan, announced in a nationally broadcast address Tuesday, as being short on specifics and relying too much on the goodwill of Mexico's labor force to accept a real decline in wages far below the projected rate of inflation.

A government official said Wednes-

day that Mexicans could expect to see an average inflation rate of 15 percent for 1995, which means that for the first part of the year, at least, prices will jump well above that rate before they begin to moderate. Mexico relies heavily on imported goods, most from the United States, to feed a consumer market that grew dramatically in 1994 with implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement.

One mechanism Mr. Zedillo will employ to reduce imports is a 7 percent cap on wage increases, which Mexico's major labor unions agreed to during a lengthy negotiating session with the president Monday and Tuesday. Under the accord, the lowest-paid Mexican can workers will receive an additional 3 percent income-tax rebate.

That news means Mexicans can expect a real cut in wages of at least 5

percent over the coming year. Meanwhile, the official added, the government has lifted controls on retail prices and canceled a two-week-old decree by Mr. Zedillo that was to have frozen all wage and price increases until mid-February.

He has pledged to business leaders that market demand will serve as the only effective limit on price increases. Although the government will strongly discourage price-gouging, the official said, there will be no legal mechanism enacted to punish retailers who get out of line.

"The thing to watch in 1995 is wage behavior," the official added, acknowledging that serious problems would arise with Mr. Zedillo's emergency program if labor bosses, under pressure

See MEXICO, Page 11

## Top U.S. Food Firm United

**General Foods And Kraft Joined By Philip Morris**

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

**N**Ew YORK — Philip Morris Cos. is merging its Kraft and General Foods operations in North America in a restructuring aimed at making the food business more competitive, the company said Wednesday.

The move dissolves the Kraft USA and General Foods USA operating units and consolidates all North American food operations under the name of Kraft Foods, the largest U.S. food processor.

Kraft Foods said the consolidation was not made to cut costs but primarily to increase the company's responsiveness.

The reorganized company will employ 55,000 people, including 3,500 sales employees, and be headquartered in Northfield, Illinois, present headquarters of Kraft General Foods Inc.

The changes eliminate a layer of management, enable remaining managers to make decisions more quickly and unify the sales force, the company said. "These changes will produce a faster moving, more effective company, better able to deliver results at the top of the food industry," said James M. Kilts, who became the top worldwide food executive at Philip Morris last month.

He said the Kraft name was the food unit's largest and most successful trademark. The division had about \$21 billion in sales in 1993.

Nancy Daigler, a Philip Morris spokeswoman, said the restructuring would result in the loss of about 100 managerial and support staff jobs, most of them through attrition.

The changes will begin immediately and should be completed within a year, Philip Morris said.

(AP, Bloomberg)

## Weakening Peso Increases the Price of NAFTA

By David E. Sanger  
*New York Times Service*

**WASHINGTON** — Just before the peso crisis began two weeks ago, U.S. officials celebrated the anniversary of the passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement by proudly announcing the first fruits of victory: Mexico had overtaken Japan as the No. 2 consumer of American exports.

Now America is facing the

darker side of the broad economic alliance it pressed so hard to forge. To restore confidence in the Mexican economy, it has supported — and helped shape — a plan that is almost certain to cut back the pace at which American goods flow across the border. Moreover, it is a plan that seems certain to increase the inducements for Mexican workers to come to the U.S. illegally.

For one thing, the decision

announced Tuesday by President Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de Leon to let the peso float freely at its devalued levels will mean that American wages are now 30 percent more valuable to Mexican workers than they were just a few weeks ago.

The result, U.S. officials con-

cluded Tuesday, will likely be visible within weeks along a border stretching 2,000 miles (3,200 kilometers). In the name of stabilizing the Mexican

economy over the next year or two, U.S. officials have decided to run the risk of a wave of illegal immigration into regions of the United States that are already growing increasingly intolerant of the cost it imposes on Americans.

"In the end there is no choice," said one U.S. official who has been involved in the growing trade with Mexico. "Mexico has become an integral part of the North Ameri-

can market. That started way before NAFTA. The two economies are intertwined in trade, in commerce, in the movement of people. And in the end, the bigger need is to have a stable country on our border."

Throughout the currency crisis, the White House has been acutely aware that if the political stakes are enormous for

See NAFTA, Page 11

## Brazil Stretches Out in Southern Common Market

By James Brooke  
*New York Times Service*

**BRASILIA** — Brazil, South America's industrial giant, has just won more leeway with the start of the Southern Common Market, a customs union that expands by 50 percent the duty-free area open to Brazilian manufacturers.

On New Year's Day, tariffs were ended on 95 percent of goods traded among Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay. At the same time, the four neighbors adopted common tariffs — averaging 12 percent — for goods imported from outside their borders.

"Brazil has just discovered its Canada," a Brazilian ambassador said. "Argentina is Brazil's natural extension

south, in the same way that Canada is the United States' natural extension north."

Brazilian exporters and investors have been quick to follow the diplomats. In the four years since the Southern Common Market treaty was signed and a gradual reduction in tariffs began, regional trade has more than tripled, reaching \$12 billion in 1994.

Once a hostile rival of Argentina, Brazil has become its largest trading partner, displacing the United States. Argentina is now the leading recipient of Brazilian foreign investment.

"Three years ago, it was almost unimaginable that this could happen."

Brazil's new president, Fernando Henrique Cardoso, said here Monday. "Yet, today, we are in a full customs union."

With flights now shuttling hourly between Buenos Aires, Argentina, and São Paulo, Brazil, manufacturers calculate their economies of scale according to the size of the new, expanded market — 190 million people and \$800 billion in economic activity. Largely forgotten is the skeptical talk that once lampooned the Southern Common Market as "a club of the poor."

"There are now over 300 joint business ventures between Brazil and Argentina," said José Artur Denot Medeiros, Brazil's negotiator for the common market, known in Portuguese as MERCOSUR.

SUL, an acronym for Southern Common Market.

"Five years ago, there were only five or 10 Brazilian companies in Buenos Aires," Mr. Medeiros said.

Brazil's South American trade and investment drive seems destined to accelerate after the inauguration on Sunday of Mr. Cardoso, the former foreign minister and the first Brazilian president in modern times to speak Spanish.

"It will make South America one of the most dynamic, growing areas of the world," Mr. Medeiros said, of an expanding network of free-trade agreements that is to be called the South American Free Trade Area.

## NEC Forms China Venture to Make PCs

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

**TOKYO** — NEC Corp. plans to become the first Japanese company to produce personal computers in China, through a venture with Changjiang Computer Union Corp., an NEC spokesman said Wednesday.

NEC is negotiating the final details of the venture with China's fourth-largest computer maker, the spokesman, Chris Shimizu, said. Changjiang Computer is based in Shanghai.

Mr. Shimizu said the venture should start making computers compatible with those from International Business Machines Corp. by the end of the year.

All the computers will be sold in China under the NEC name, he said. NEC, which controls half of Japan's PC market, will be the dominant shareholder in the venture.

Mr. Shimizu would not disclose the size of NEC's investment in the new company, which has been reported to be as high as \$10 million (\$10 million).

Analysts estimate that more than 650,000 PCs were sold in China last year, up 44 percent from estimated sales in 1993.

The local maker Legend Holdings Ltd. claims a 40 percent share of the Chinese market, with Irvine, California-based AST Research Inc. saying it has about one-third and Compaq Computer Corp. claiming 22 percent. Chang-

jiang sold fewer than 10,000 personal terminals connected to a computer network.

Separately, NEC said Wednesday it planned to introduce a low-cost personal computer in Japan later this month. The new model, which will sell for around \$1,000, or about 40

percent less than the company's existing basic model, will be made by NEC affiliates in Taiwan and Hong Kong.

Although NEC sells IBM-compatible PCs outside of Japan, at home the company has dominated the market with its range of personal computers that can only use software designed especially for them.

By contrast, more than 70 percent of PCs in use around the world are compatible with IBM's machines and can run software from almost any manufacturer available off the shelf almost anywhere in the world. When these computers, which costing as little as one-third the price of NEC's machines, arrived in Japan in late 1992, NEC began to feel the pinch, but repeatedly refused to cut its own prices. (AP, Bloomberg, AFP)

### Nintendo Forms Venture

**N**intendo Co. and GTE Corp. said Wednesday they formed a joint venture to develop Nintendo video games and distribute them to homes via GTE's phone lines by the end of the year, Bloomberg Business News reported from Seattle.

The partnership between the world's largest video-game maker and one of the largest U.S. telecommunications companies is the latest twist in the battle to find ways to get video games into homes in the \$15 billion world market.

## Bullish Payouts May Signal Bear Market

By Floyd Norris  
*New York Times Service*



# Bank of Spain Asserts Itself With Rate Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADRID — The Bank of Spain made a preemptive strike Wednesday against inflation by raising its benchmark interest rate for the first time in more than two years.

The decision to raise the marginal rate on securities repurchase certificates to 8 percent from 7.35 percent was the first action by the central bank to head off inflation since it won independence from the government at the start of the year.

Major commercial banks raised their preferential rates similar to the prime rate, after the central bank move. Banco Bilbao Vizcaya and Banco Central Hispanoamericano increased rates to 8.5 percent from 7.85 percent and Banco Santander lifted its rate to 8 percent from 7.75 percent.

Although analysts said the move had come earlier than expected and may anger further increases in the market reaction was subdued. The yield on the benchmark 10-year government bond edged up to 11.78 percent from 11.76 percent on Tuesday, while the Madrid General Index slipped 0.19 percent, to 287.32.

The Deutsche mark, which rose last week to a record high against the peseta, climbed slightly to 84.94 pesetas on Wednesday from 84.72 on Tuesday.

"With this decision only

three days after its autonomy came into effect, the BOS is going to show that it's going to take inflation seriously," said José Juan Ruiz, chief economist at the state banking corporation Argentaria, Corporación Bancaria de España SA.

"The size of the increase sends a strong message to the markets that the Bank of Spain wants to be ahead of problems," he said.

The central bank said its rate increase was meant to "avoid, in advance, any persistent deviation of inflation from the goals that have been set."

The bank noted that consumer price inflation, which had been rising at an annual rate of 4.4 percent in the year to November, had been moderating in recent months from the rate of 4.9 percent for 1993.

It said that consumer inflation might be driven up by a 1 percent increase in value-added tax, rising luxury taxes and the recent depreciation of the peseta.

Though it comes on the heels of commercial-bank rate increases in France last week, Spain's decision was seen as a purely domestic move in which the central bank has sought to impose monetary discipline.

The rate increase followed similar moves by Finland on Dec. 6 and on Dec. 29, and by Sweden Dec. 9.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP)

## Battle of Britain in U.S.

### Virgin Targets BA in \$1 Billion Dogfight

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — After humbling British Airways in a libel suit in Britain two years ago, Richard Branson said he was reluctant to air his rival's dirty laundry in the United States as well. But now Mr. Branson says he plans to take BA to the cleaners — possibly to the tune of \$1 billion.

The flamboyant chairman of Virgin Atlantic Airways said Tuesday evening he would "pursue maximum damages" in his \$325 million suit against BA for unfair and anticompetitive practices in trans-Atlantic air travel.

Mr. Branson's statement followed a U.S. judge's ruling Tuesday that the antitrust suit could proceed, rejecting BA's request to throw out the case on jurisdictional grounds.

District Judge Miriam Goldman Cedarbaum also ruled that BA had to answer charges that it had monopolized trans-Atlantic routes, abused its dominant position at Heathrow and Gatwick airports near London, and restrained trade by offering discount corporate air fares.

Judge Cedarbaum dismissed five other Virgin complaints, including a challenge to BA's 24.6-percent ownership of USAir, the sixth-largest U.S. airline. Last year, Virgin got access to domestic U.S. routes via an alliance with Delta Air Lines.

Virgin's claim for \$325 million in damages would automatically triple under U.S. antitrust law if the case succeeds. In addition, BA would be liable for the costs of the case, including Virgin's legal fees.

BA, which had dismissed the allegations as a "litany of old grievances" and "a quintessentially English dispute," scoffed at Virgin's chances of making the charges stick.

Lawyers said the legal wrangling could last up to five years.

The U.S. court clash is the latest chapter in a long-running saga between BA, the world's largest international carrier, and Virgin, a

relative upstart that is Britain's second-largest long-haul carrier.

In January 1993, BA paid Virgin £800,000 (\$1.26 billion) in libel damages and costs after admitting to a number of "regrettable incidents," including planting negative stories about Virgin in the press, obtaining confidential data from Virgin computers and poaching passengers.

The suit was a humiliation for BA and its then-chairman, Lord King, who took early retirement in February 1993 in the wake of the scandal. Lord King once confessed to having

### A U.S. judge's decision forces BA to answer charges of monopolizing trans-Atlantic routes.

underestimated Mr. Branson because he had a beard and wore a sweater rather than a suit. The two companies have just begun a price war, halving their fares to the United States and Asia by up to 50 percent.

One aviation analyst said Virgin had little chance of proving that BA had monopolized the trans-Atlantic business, since so many carriers flew those routes. He added that proving abuse of BA's position at Heathrow and Gatwick would also be difficult when some U.S. carriers had even larger positions at some U.S. airports.

Industry analysts said they expected little impact on BA while the court case drags on. But, as one observer said, "in the worst-case scenario, if BA lose, they could face damages of several hundred million dollars and that isn't going to be treated very kindly" by investors.

(Reuters, AFP)

## Eurotunnel Usage Data Lift Stock

Bloomberg Business News

PARIS — Eurotunnel shares jumped 5 percent Wednesday after the company released figures that indicated it was offering stiff competition to the cross-Channel ferry companies. Eurotunnel's major rival, Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co., which operates European Ferries Ltd., saw its shares plunge 12 percent, or 2 percent, to 595 pence (\$9.30). Stock in Eurotunnel rose to 308 pence from 293 pence.

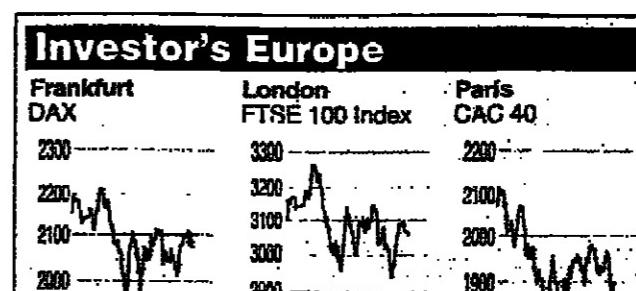
Eurotunnel, the British-French company that built and operates a rail service under the English Channel, said that 65,000 heavy vehicles, 82,000 cars, 700 Eurostar trains and 1,200 freight trains had traveled through the Channel tunnel since it opened in June.

Unless the tunnel "collapses tomorrow, it's fair to say" the company's "major problems" are behind it, Michael Cohen, an analyst with Salomon Brothers International Ltd., said.

The company said frequency and capacity would increase during the first quarter, building to the peak summer season.

David Wilson, a spokesman for Peninsular & Oriental, said it was "ironic" that his company's shares are down at time when it transported a record number of passengers, cars and freight units across the channel for the fifth consecutive year.

"Demand for all the company's services has been established," Mr. Cohen of Salomon Brothers said.



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	AEX	417.38	416.82	+0.13
Brussels	Stock Index	7,206.72	7,201.94	+0.07
Frankfurt	DAX	2,072.26	2,074.94	-0.13
Frankfurt	FAZ	777.43	776.94	+0.06
Helsinki	HEX	1,885.26	1,900.85	-0.82
London	Financial Times 30	2,348.20	2,345.70	-0.74
London	FTSE 100	3,051.60	3,064.60	-0.42
Madrid	General Index	287.32	287.96	-0.19
Milan	MIBTEL	1,033.88	1,031.10	+0.27
Paris	CAC 40	1,801.79	1,885.91	+0.84
Stockholm	Aftersvärlden	1,887.08	1,876.68	+0.56
Vienna	ATX Index	1,047.97	1,053.61	-0.54
Zurich	SBS	928.91	923.67	+0.58

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

### Very briefly:

Royal Packhoed NV paid 270 million French francs (\$50 million) for a 66 percent stake in the French chemicals distributor Lambert Rivière SA and also bought 2 percent of the company's shares on the Paris Bourse.

Groupe des Assurances Nationales said it received a cash injection of 3.7 billion French francs from its wholly owned subsidiaries; the unprofitable state-controlled insurer received 1 billion francs from the government in December.

Canal Plus, the largest pay-television operator in Europe, agreed to transmit La Chaine Info, the all-news channel operated by the French television company TFI, on Canalsatellite starting Feb. 1.

A Zurich prosecutor said someone may have violated bank secrecy laws by leaking details of a Union Bank of Switzerland stock transaction that occurred before a shareholders' meeting last month.

VNU Dagbladengroep BV's net profit exceeded 200 million guilders (\$11.5 million) in 1994, up 40 percent from the previous year, aided by increased efficiency and a recovering economy.

PolyGram NV said its Phonogram Records unit was changing its name to Mercury from the beginning of this year because the Phonogram name could not be registered as a trademark.

Flughafen Wien AG, which operates Vienna's international airport, has begun trading on the New York Stock Exchange in the form of American depositary receipts.

Turkey's inflation rate jumped to record levels last year, with consumer inflation reaching 125.5 percent and wholesale inflation at 149.6 percent, the State Statistics Institute said.

Nuremberg Institute for Labor Market & Professional Research said less than one in three East German workers kept his or her job after the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989.

Inchcape PLC said its Bain Hogg Group insurance broking arm sold "substantially all" of the operations of its U.S. subsidiary to AonCor Inc. for \$50 million.

Lufthansa Cargo AG, the freight unit of Lufthansa AG, may seek to buy stakes in or form alliances with other airlines to expand its reach.

Bloomberg, AFP, AP

## Even Without Saatchi, It Will Still Be Saatchi & Saatchi

By Stuart Elliott  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The advertising industry has fractured into warring camps in assessing the implications of a decision by Maurice Saatchi — who was removed Dec. 16 as chairman of the Saatchi & Saatchi Co. in London — bitterly severing his last ties with the agency that he and his brother, Charles, started 25 years ago.

The defter of the dueling dual-continent spin doctors? For the moment anyway, the nod goes to the anti-Saatchi forces mostly in the United States, who are assiduously playing down the possible disruptions at a Saatchi & Saatchi without its best-known Saatchi.

Mr. Saatchi's advocates, primarily in Britain, are frenetically playing up the potential damage

that his departure may cause among loyal clients and employees.

They insist that the company will suffer a severe loss beyond the symbolic, era-ending aspects that manifest themselves whenever corporate founders leave — and particularly when they have been shown the door.

"There will be some shakeout and turmoil," said Karen Ficker, a vice president and senior analyst for Wasserstein Perella Securities in New York. "But it will not be devastating to the company because it's not a one-man show."

Speculation immediately centered on whether Mr. Saatchi's pique would fuel the formation of some sort of Saatchi & Saatchi sequel.

But analysts played down the threat that such a move might pose to his former colleagues. The

anger among institutional shareholders that prompted Mr. Saatchi's downfall, they said, would make financing scarce for any future large-scale Saatchi ventures.

James D. Dougherty, who follows the agency industry for Dean Witter Reynolds, said Mr. Saatchi "had a number of opportunities to prove he was extremely valuable to the company — and he and I came up short in all of them."

Even so, Mr. Saatchi worked hard at wounding Saatchi & Saatchi by drawing out his exit over a holiday period when news was scarce, thereby maximizing the coverage he would attract. He also issued a sarcastic farewell note and predicted a lawsuit "for breach of fiduciary duty" against the Saatchi & Saatchi directors

who bowed to the demands of the dissatisfied large shareholders to dismiss him.

"Saatchi & Saatchi has been taken over," Mr. Saatchi wrote in his statement, formally refusing an offer the directors made after his deposition of the figurehead chairmanship of one of three main Saatchi & Saatchi agencies, Saatchi & Saatchi Advertising Worldwide, and to have the ceremonial title of honorary co-president along with his brother, Charles.

"It's hard to make a case for this being a damaging event unless you're him," said David Herro, who led the American and British institutional investors in their successful revolt and who is portfolio manager of the Oakmark International Fund, which owns 9.5 percent of Saatchi & Saatchi's shares.

ING private investment in railroads and satellite operations, promising to further liberalize foreign investment rules and promoting more competition in domestic telephone services.

All those steps are likely to eventually benefit American companies racing for a firmer foothold in the Mexican economy. In some areas, Mr. Zedillo is handing America openings it sought — and was denied — when the trade agreement was negotiated under President George Bush.

The Mexican president is also hoping to wean his country from its dependence on short-term investments to finance its current-account deficit. Those investments make the economy more vulnerable to market speculators, who helped send the peso on its wild fall.

Instead, Mr. Zedillo hopes to pay for Mexico's deficit with investment from foreign companies, getting them to build factories and businesses in the country. That may be more attractive than ever, because the cost of investing has declined by a third.

But companies will have to be convinced that Mr. Zedillo has the unions and the country's elite behind him. They also have to be persuaded that they will not suffer a similar fate to that of Mexico's pioneer investors, who have been hit with millions of dollars in losses in the last two weeks. They must also learn to live with slower growth.

### NAFTA: The Dark Side Looms

Continued from Page 9

Mr. Zedillo, they may also look large for President Bill Clinton.

After a contentious debate in the weeks before its passage, the North American trade agreement faded as an issue, costing Mr. Clinton little. But that calculation may now change, especially in Texas and California, two states that are critical to his re-election hopes. Many residents there are among those most suspicious that they are paying the price for helping Mexico overcome its problems.

Opponents of the trade accord, who said American workers would be hurt more than they were helped, are likely to look a lot more prescient in coming months than they have so far if the flow of both low-priced goods and low-wage immigrants from Mexico to the United States sharply increases.

Certainly there is good news in the economic recovery package announced Tuesday by Mr. Zedillo, who has been in office for less than a month. Mr. Zedillo's insistence that unions agree to wage increases of no more than 7 percent, and that corporations keep profits minimal in an effort to keep prices down, seem likely to cut off the momentum of devaluation and inflation that many feared could spin out of control.

More importantly, Mr. Zedillo has chosen to speed changes in the economy that the North American Free Trade Accord set in motion. He is allowing

private investment in railroads and satellite operations, promising to further liberalize foreign investment rules and promoting more competition in domestic telephone services.

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### MEXICO: Markets Snub Proposal



# Prime Minister Defends India's Reform Policies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CALCUTTA — Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao of India defended his free-market economic reforms on Wednesday, rejecting opposition claims that his policies have hurt the poor and sold out the country to foreign investors.

In his first major speech since governing Congress (I) Party suffered a crushing defeat in three state elections late last year, Mr. Rao said he would "move forward with confidence" on the reforms.

Mr. Rao's address to the Confederation of Indian Industry, which represents 3,000 private and state-owned companies, left little doubt he would continue dismantling barriers to trade and investment.

The prime minister said India could not stand by while business barriers came down across the rest of the world. "We cannot remain an island but have to see ourselves as part of the global system," he told an audience of 1,500 businessmen and politicians from 43 countries.

Mr. Rao's three-year reform program has opened India's socialist economy to investment by multinational companies, especially from the West, and has improved the nation's import and export markets. India's inflation, however, has recently hit double digits.

"I am aware that the path of reforms is not a bed of roses," Mr. Rao said. "But like many countries which have attempted liberalization, have worked

through it and have performed economic miracles, I am convinced that this is also the appropriate approach for us."

Mr. Rao has come under pressure from critics within his ruling Congress (I) Party to slow down the liberalization drive and increase welfare benefits to the poor.

Congress (I) was trounced in state elections last month and faces tough battles in five more states early this year. National elections are due in 1996.

Mr. Rao brushed aside critics who claim his three-year economic reform program has neglected the poor and allowed foreigners to buy up the country's natural resources.

Ninety percent of the foreign investment proposals have been for ventures with Indian entrepreneurs, mostly in the power, petroleum, metallurgy and electronics sectors, Mr. Rao said.

"Neither are we being swamped nor are we selling away our country," he said, adding that the volume of foreign investment was still well below India's needs.

Mr. Rao said the government had nearly tripled the allocation for rural development over the next five years, from 110 billion rupees (\$3.51 billion) currently.

Sectors of the economy that had not yet benefitted from economic reform, such as small business, would continue to receive special aid packages, Mr. Rao said.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

## MIM Chairman Will Resign

Bloomberg Business News

BRISBANE, Australia — Norm Fussell, chief executive of MIM Holdings Ltd., the country's fourth-largest mining company, said Wednesday he would resign effective Friday.

In an unexpected announcement, Mr. Fussell said he wanted "to look more to enjoyment of life and one's health."

MIM posted a loss of \$195.1 million Australian dollars (\$150 million) for the year ended June 26, on writedowns of assets acquired from debt-ridden Metalgesellschaft AG in Germany.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — China has issued a warning to foreign-funded advertising firms to obey strict new guidelines regulating their conduct or face closure, a report said Wednesday.

Liu Baofu, who is in charge of administering advertising businesses under the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, said some of the 180 foreign-funded advertising firms operating in China have "disrupted the normal order of the domestic advertising business by conducting illegal businesses and unfair competition," the official China Daily reported.

The newspaper did not provide examples of improper advertising.

The new guidelines came into effect this week and are the first to regulate foreign-funded agencies in China.

According to the China Daily, the rules are aimed at binding companies to agreements they signed when starting up operations in China, including commitments to introduce advanced foreign techniques and equipment.

"It has been found out that some of the joint ventures or cooperation advertising firms had conducted businesses without reaching the conditions and qualities required by the state," the paper quoted Mr. Liu as saying.

In October, China announced a ban on tobacco advertising in news media and public places.

The ban will take effect Feb. 1. The government also stipulated that any ads that are permitted must carry the warning "Smoking is hazardous to your health." (AFP, Bloomberg)

### ■ Taiwan-China Bank Deal

The Industrial & Commercial Bank of China and Chiao Tung Bank Ltd. of Taiwan are to sign the first banking agreement between the two rival countries since Taiwan eased restrictions last August, Agence France-Presse reported from Singapore.

"We confirm that the signing is on for Jan. 10," said Zhao Liang, general manager of the Singapore branch of the Industrial & Commercial Bank of

China. He said the two banks would be able to conduct transactions in all currencies except the Taiwan dollar and the Chinese yuan. Both banks are state-owned.

Last August, Taipei partially lifted a ban forbidding Taiwan banks from dealing with Chinese financial institutions.

The ban was eased following complaints by Taiwan investors

that restrictions increased the cost of doing business with China because transactions had to be done through third-party banks in third countries.

Now, China-Taiwan transactions can be conducted through overseas branches of Taiwan and Chinese banks, but the deals must be denominated in currencies other than the Taiwan dollar and the yuan.

## China's Factories Lack Safety

Reuters

BEIJING — A growing number of factories in China are making employees work with dangerous materials in unsafe plants to try to earn quick profits, the Legal Daily said Wednesday.

Officials inspected 472 factories and mines, including foreign-funded enterprises, in northern Hebei province recently and found that 58.5 percent of the employees were working in conditions hazardous to their health, the paper said.

"Some managers of enterprises seek short-term benefits at the expense of production safety. Others don't even have basic knowledge of production safety," it said.

In June, at least 45 people were killed in factory accidents, it said.

## Beijing To Crack Down on Foreign Ad Ventures

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

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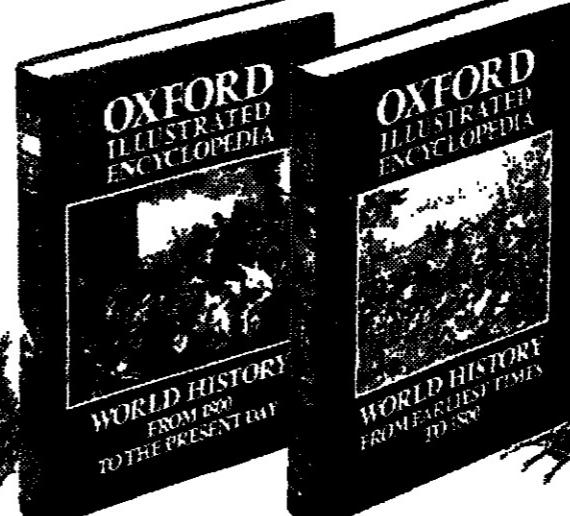
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Ytd	PE	Sg	100	High	Low	Lates	Chg/c
18% 7% AADON	19	15	1525		13%	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
22% 10% AAFES	20	19	50		21%	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
50% 11% AAST	20	18	106		14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
20% 14% AACI Co	12	10	124	14%	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
22% 14% AACS Co	20	18	66	9%	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
50% 31% ACIX Tc	22	20	1151	39%	39	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
21% 13% ADC Tel	22	20	150	49%	47	47	-	-	-	-	-	-
17% 8% AES Co	22	20	518	17%	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 15% AESCo S	22	20	163	10%	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
33% 18% AIA Steel	22	20	175	19%	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
21% 14% AIST Hrd	11	10	50	70%	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
20% 14% Abbott-H	11	10	60	70%	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
16% 8% AbleTel	15	13	998	24%	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
22% 7% Accelerm	15	13	256	6%	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
27% 12% Accelerm	15	13	52	16%	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
27% 15% AcmeMet	15	13	976	14%	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
14% 7% Actel	22	20	42	10%	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 13% Activoice	22	20	22	21%	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% Activoice	22	20	272	22%	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
14% 11% Adelphi	11	10	262	23%	23	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
23% 14% Adelphi h	11	10	196	9%	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
37% 21% Adelphi	16	15	392	35%	35	35	-	-	-	-	-	-
30% 21% AdelphiS	16	15	125	12%	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
25% 20% Adtron	20	18	659	24%	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
25% 14% Adtron	20	18	527	24%	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
12% 7% AdtronLb	14	12	75	7%	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
9% 6% AdtronTec	9	8	853	8%	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 24% AdtronTec	22	20	15	15%	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
33% 23% AdtronTec	22	20	1026	27%	27	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
23% 17% AFACross	32	30	13	27%	27	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
16% 9% AFACross	32	30	118	11%	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	501	58%	58	58	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	998	30%	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	142	23%	23	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	104	14%	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	24	38%	38	38	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	328	18%	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	44	30%	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	505	30%	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	25	25%	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	97	8%	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	409	4%	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	78	7%	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	24	24%	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	402	22%	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	24	22%	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	9	165	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	125	14%	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	19	504	14%	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	26	74	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	14	308	27%	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	10	276	57%	57	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	12	206	19%	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	14	215	19%	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	145	13%	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	13	215	13%	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	9	114	13%	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	150	19%	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	9	114	11%	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	150	19%	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	9	114	11%	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	150	19%	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	9	114	11%	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	150	19%	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	9	114	11%	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	150	19%	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	9	114	11%	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	150	19%	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	9	114	11%	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	150	19%	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	9	114	11%	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	150	19%	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	9	114	11%	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	150	19%	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	9	114	11%	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	150	19%	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	9	114	11%	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	150	19%	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	9	114	11%	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	150	19%	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	9	114	11%	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	150	19%	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	9	114	11%	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	150	19%	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	9	114	11%	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	150	19%	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	9	114	11%	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	150	19%	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	9	114	11%	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	150	19%	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	9	114	11%	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	150	19%	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	9	114	11%	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	150	19%	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	9	114	11%	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	150	19%	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	9	114	11%	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	150	19%	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	9	114	11%	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	150	19%	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	9	114	11%	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	150	19%	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	9	114	11%	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	150	19%	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	9	114	11%	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	150	19%	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	9	114	11%	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	150	19%	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	9	114	11%	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	150	19%	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	9	114	11%	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	150	19%	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	9	114	11%	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	150	19%	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	9	114	11%	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	150	19%	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	9	114	11%	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	150	19%	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	9	114	11%	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	150	19%	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	9	114	11%	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	150	19%	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	9	114	11%	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	150	19%	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	9	114	11%	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	150	19%	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	9	114	11%	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	150	19%	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	9	114	11%	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
24% 14% AFACross	32	30	150	19%	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-

12 Month		High Low Stock						Div Yld PE 100s						High Low Lates Chg/pe						Div Yld PE 100s						High Low Lates Chg/pe									
High Low Stock		Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Lates	Chg/pe	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Lates	Chg/pe	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Lates	Chg/pe	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Lates	Chg/pe		
14% 7% BoxEnt B	-	26	199	10%	104	15%	15%	+1%	-	10	291	3%	112	3%	112	3%	-	32	213	14%	134	14%	141	-1%	-	21	17	Southm	.48	3.2	9	18%	18%	18%	-1%
13% 7% BrightV	-	32	199	10%	144	15%	15%	+1%	-	11	291	3%	112	3%	112	3%	-	33	214	14%	131	14%	129	-1%	-	22	18	SouBcp	.108	3.3	8	19%	19%	19%	-1%
13% 11% BrodCo's	-	37	204	10%	204	10%	10%	+1%	-	12	291	3%	112	3%	112	3%	-	34	215	14%	126	14%	125	-1%	-	23	19	SpaceLab	.056	1.1	15	25%	25%	25%	-1%
17% 10% Brofport	-	38	154	10%	144	15%	15%	+1%	-	13	291	3%	112	3%	112	3%	-	35	216	14%	127	14%	126	-1%	-	24	19	Spacemar	.13	1.5	15	25%	25%	25%	-1%
23% 14% Brokay	-	39	209	21%	214	21%	21%	+1%	-	14	291	3%	205	2%	205	2%	-	36	217	14%	141	14%	140	-1%	-	25	19	Brokers	.056	1.1	15	25%	25%	25%	-1%
23% 14% Brokay	-	40	209	21%	214	21%	21%	+1%	-	15	291	3%	205	2%	205	2%	-	37	218	14%	141	14%	140	-1%	-	26	19	Brokers	.056	1.1	15	25%	25%	25%	-1%
23% 14% Brokay	-	41	209	21%	214	21%	21%	+1%	-	16	291	3%	205	2%	205	2%	-	38	219	14%	141	14%	140	-1%	-	27	19	Brokers	.056	1.1	15	25%	25%	25%	-1%
23% 14% Brokay	-	42	209	21%	214	21%	21%	+1%	-	17	291	3%	205	2%	205	2%	-	39	220	14%	141	14%	140	-1%	-	28	19	Brokers	.056	1.1	15	25%	25%	25%	-1%
23% 14% Brokay	-	43	209	21%	214	21%	21%	+1%	-	18	291	3%	205	2%	205	2%	-	40	221	14%	141	14%	140	-1%	-	29	19	Brokers	.056	1.1	15	25%	25%	25%	-1%
23% 14% Brokay	-	44	209	21%	214	21%	21%	+1%	-	19	291	3%	205	2%	205	2%	-	41	222	14%	141	14%	140	-1%	-	30	19	Brokers	.056	1.1	15	25%	25%	25%	-1%
23% 14% Brokay	-	45	209	21%	214	21%	21%	+1%	-	20	291	3%	205	2%	205	2%	-	42	223	14%	141	14%	140	-1%	-	31	19	Brokers	.056	1.1	15	25%	25%	25%	-1%
23% 14% Brokay	-	46	209	21%	214	21%	21%	+1%	-	21	291	3%	205	2%	205	2%	-	43	224	14%	141	14%	140	-1%	-	32	19	Brokers	.056	1.1	15	25%	25%	25%	-1%
23% 14% Brokay	-	47	209	21%	214	21%	21%	+1%	-	22	291	3%	205	2%	205	2%	-	44	225	14%	141	14%	140	-1%	-	33	19	Brokers	.056	1.1	15	25%	25%	25%	-1%
23% 14% Brokay	-	48	209	21%	214	21%	21%	+1%	-	23	291	3%	205	2%	205	2%	-	45	226	14%	141	14%	140	-1%	-	34	19	Brokers	.056	1.1	15	25%	25%	25%	-1%
23% 14% Brokay	-	49	209	21%	214	21%	21%	+1%	-	24	291	3%	205	2%	205	2%	-	46	227	14%	141	14%	140	-1%	-	35	19	Brokers	.056	1.1	15	25%	25%	25%	-1%
23% 14% Brokay	-	50	209	21%	214	21%	21%	+1%	-	25	291	3%	205	2%	205	2%	-	47	228	14%	141	14%	140	-1%	-	36	19	Brokers	.056	1.1	15	25%	25%	25%	-1%
23% 14% Brokay	-	51	209	21%	214	21%	21%	+1%	-	26	291	3%	205	2%	205	2%	-	48	229	14%	141	14%	140	-1%	-	37	19	Brokers	.056	1.1	15	25%	25%	25%	-1%
23% 14% Brokay	-	52	209	21%	214	21%	21%	+1%	-	27	291	3%	205	2%	205	2%	-	49	230	14%	141	14%	140	-1%	-	38	19	Brokers	.056	1.1	15	25%	25%	25%	-1%
23% 14% Brokay	-	53	209	21%	214	21%	21%	+1%	-	28	291	3%	205	2%	205	2%	-	50	231	14%	141	14%	140	-1%	-	39	19	Brokers	.056	1.1	15	25%	25%	25%	-1%
23% 14% Brokay	-	54	209	21%	214	21%	21%	+1%	-	29	291	3%	205	2%	205	2%	-	51	232	14%	141	14%	140	-1%	-	40	19	Brokers	.056	1.1	15	25%	25%	25%	-1%
23% 14% Brokay	-	55	209	21%	214	21%	21%	+1%	-	30	291	3%	205	2%	205	2%	-	52	233	14%	141	14%	140	-1%	-	41	19	Brokers	.056	1.1	15	25%	25%	25%	-1%
23% 14% Brokay	-	56	209	21%	214	21%	21%	+1%	-	31	291	3%	205	2%	205	2%	-	53	234	14%	141	14%	140	-1%	-	42	19	Brokers	.056	1.1	15	25%	25%	25%	-1%
23% 14% Brokay	-	57	209	21%	214	21%	21%	+1%	-	32	291	3%	205	2%	205	2%	-	54	235	14%	141	14%	140	-1%	-	43	19	Brokers	.056	1.1	15	25%	25%	25%	-1%
23% 14% Brokay	-	58	209	21%	214	21%	21%	+1%	-	33	291	3%	205	2%	205	2%	-	55	236	14%	141	14%	140	-1%	-	44	19	Brokers	.056	1.1	15	25%	25%	25%	-1%
23% 14% Brokay	-	59	209	21%	214	21%	21%	+1%	-	34	291	3%	205	2%	205	2%	-	56	237	14%	141	14%	140	-1%	-	45	19	Brokers	.056	1.1	15	25%	25%	25%	-1%
23% 14% Brokay	-	60	209	21%	214	21%	21%	+1%	-	35	291	3%	205	2%	205	2%	-	57	238	14%	141	14%	140	-1%	-	46	19	Brokers	.056	1.1	15	25%	25%	25%	-1%
23% 14% Brokay	-	61	209	21%	214	21%	21%	+1%	-	36	291	3%	205	2%	205	2%	-	58	239	14%	141	14%	140	-1%	-	47	19	Brokers	.056	1.1	15	25%	25%	25%	-1%
23% 14% Brokay	-	62	209	21%	214	21%	21%	+1%	-	37	291	3%	205	2%	205	2%	-	59	240	14%	141	14%	140	-1%	-	48	19	Brokers	.056	1.1	15	25%	25%	25%	-1%
23% 14% Brokay	-	63	209	21%	214	21%	21%	+1%	-	38	291	3%	205	2%	205	2%	-	60	241	14%	141	14%	140	-1%	-	49	19	Brokers	.056	1.1	15	25%	25%	25%	-1%
23% 14% Brokay	-	64	209	21%	214	21%	21%	+1%	-	39	291	3%	205	2%	205	2%	-	61	242	14%	141	14%	140	-1%	-	50	19	Brokers	.056	1.1	15	25%	25%	25%	-1%
23% 14% Brokay	-	65	209	21%	214	21%	21%	+1%	-	40	291	3%	205	2%	205	2%	-	62	243	14%	141	14%	140	-1%	-	51	19	Brokers	.056	1.1	15	25%	25%	25%	-1%
23% 14% Brokay	-	66	209	21%	214	21%	21%	+1%	-	41	291	3%	205	2%	205	2%	-	63	244	14%	141	14%	140	-1%	-	52	19	Brokers	.056	1.1	15	25%	25%	25%	-1%
23% 14% Brokay	-	67	209	21%	214	21%	21%	+1%	-	42	291	3%	205	2%	205	2%	-	64	245	14%	141	14%	140	-1%	-	53	19	Brokers	.056	1.1	15	25%	25%	25%	-1%
23% 14% Brokay	-	68	209	21%	214	21%	21%	+1%	-	43	291	3%	205	2%	205	2%	-	65	246	14%	141	14%	140	-1%	-	54	19	Brokers	.056	1.1	15	25%	25%	25%	-1%
23% 14% Brokay	-	69	209	21%	214	21%	21%	+1%	-	44	291	3%	205	2%	205	2%	-	66	247	14%	141	14%	140	-1%	-	55	19	Brokers	.056	1.1	15	25%	25%	25%	-1%
23% 14% Brokay	-	70	209	21%	214	21%	21%	+1%	-	45	291	3%	205	2%	205	2%	-	67	248	14%	141	14%	140	-1%	-	56	19	Brokers	.056	1.1	15	25%	25%	25%	-1%
23% 14% Brokay	-	71	209	21%	214	21%	21%	+1%	-	46	291	3%	205	2%	205	2%	-	68	249	14%	141	14%	140	-1%	-	57	19	Brokers	.056	1.1	15	25%	25%	25%	-1%
23% 14% Brokay	-	72	209	21%	214	21%	21%	+1%	-	47	291	3%	205	2%	205	2%	-	69	250	14%	141	14%	140	-1%	-	58	19	Brokers	.056	1.1	15	25%	25%	25%	-1%
23% 14% Brokay	-	73	209	21%	214	21%	21%	+1%	-	48	291	3%	205	2%	205	2%	-	70	251	14%	141	14%	140	-1%	-	59	19	Brokers	.056	1.1	15	25%	25%	25%	-1%
23% 14% Brokay	-																																		

**AMEX**  
Wednesday Closing

**Wednesday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to  
the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect  
state trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock		Div	Yld	PE	Sa 100s	St High	Low	Lots	Chg/c
<b>A</b>									
9 7% AIM Str	.40	7.5			46	8%	8	8	—14
8/14 27 ALC		—	20	1816	304	302	306	2	+12
8/14 5% AMC		—	26	—	22	1094	1076	1034	+12
8/14 2012 AMC P	1.75	7.9			30	224	215	224	+16
4% 2 ARC		—	—	—	175	344	3	374	+16
7 3 ARI Hld		—	—	—	24	646	616	604	+16
3 11% ASR		—	—	—	31	2195	2194	2176	+12
7/10 61% ATTd Fd	2.73e	4.3			23	634	630	628	+16
4% 24 AcmeU		—	—	—	145	354	344	346	+16
10/4 6% AdmRsc	.03e	—	13	15	32	975	946	934	+16
7/15 11% AdmSw		—	—	—	4	1476	1456	1436	+16
4% 2 AdmMedT		—	—	—	522	2	194	194	+16
14% 5% AircWor		—	—	—	35	646	616	604	+16
2% 2 AirCare		—	—	—	10	266	246	246	+16
7/3 5% Alacoco		—	—	—	17	11	6	59	+16
2% 9% AlabOv		—	—	—	12	3	11	11	+16
5% 16% Alcatel		—	—	—	52	214	204	212	+16
5% 16% Alcatel Wf		—	—	—	50	304	294	294	+16
8/15 13% AlcoHo	1.44	9.4			71	1546	1546	1514	+16
2% 7% AlcoHo		—	—	—	—	1%	—	—	+16
9% 2% AlcoHo		—	—	—	28	5	49	49	+16
11% 7% Alkohu		—	10	73	73	72	72	71	+16
7% 3% Alphain		—	—	—	192	624	604	604	+16
4% 4% AlpinGr		—	—	—	343	516	504	504	+16
17/4 5% Amdu		—	—	—	3702	1146	1146	1146	+16
14/4 5% APFSPP	1.55	12.2			—	119	119	114	+16
23/4 20% APGCT	.20	4.4			1	28	26	27	+16
20/4 21% Ambint S	.20	2.0			10	17	20	27	+16
14% 7% AExP		—	—	—	177	1	1	1	+16
3% 2% AFAMer P		—	—	—	75	366	356	334	+16
16/5 12% ALBA 85	1.44	11.0			19	1246	1246	1246	+16
14/5 11% ALBA 86 P	1.44	12.1			9	1164	1164	1164	+16
19% 14% ALM Lest		—	—	—	4	1646	1646	1646	+16
15/5 13% AMZon		—	200	24	30	2554	2554	2514	+16
14/5 15% AMZon B		—	20	24	5	2554	2554	2514	+16
14/5 17% AMZon P		—	27	13	5	2554	2554	2514	+16
11% 5% AMEInv		—	82	11.9	1	74	74	74	+16
11% 5% AMEInv		—	84	9.8	5	65	65	65	+16
2% 2% AMG		—	—	—	159	5%	5%	5%	+16
3% 1% AMGnd		—	—	—	1	656	656	656	+16
3% 3% AMHd		—	—	—	34	5%	5%	5%	+16
3% 3% AMHd		—	—	—	13	394	394	394	+16
11% 11% Amwest		—	19	83	63	656	616	616	+16
9% Andred		—	—	—	10	1754	1754	1754	+16
11% Andred		—	—	—	156	2446	24	2446	+16
11% Andred		—	—	—	30	46	46	46	+16
4% Andred		—	—	—	48	1015	1015	1015	+16
11% Andred		—	—	—	239	516	504	504	+16
4% Arizeld		—	—	—	45	476	476	476	+16
14% Ardmn		—	—	—	2	3	3	3	+16
7 ArrowA		—	—	—	11	82	714	714	+16
2% Arthry		—	—	—	51	254	252	252	+16
9/5 8 AsLiV II	2.8	11			73	816	816	816	+16
4% AstroC		—	—	—	101	2416	2416	2416	+16
2% AtorI		—	—	—	46	376	376	376	+16
7% Atotis		—	—	—	524	4	6	6	+16
14% 14% ATSM		—	—	—	5	6	5	5	+16
4% Audex		—	—	—	2	3	3	3	+16
14% Audre		—	—	—	28	8	792	792	+16
4% 4% AuroraEl		—	—	—	42	496	492	492	+16
2% Azco N		—	—	—	91	21	21	21	+16

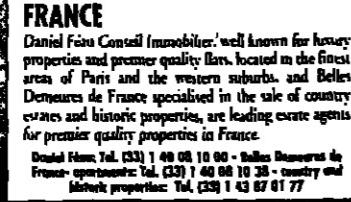
Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounts to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

- a — dividend also extra(s).
- b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
- c — liquidating dividend.
- cd — called.
- d — new yearly low.
- e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
- f — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
- g — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
- h — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
- k — dividend declared or paid this year, on accumulative basis with dividends in arrears.
- n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
- nd — next day delivery.
- P/E — price-earnings ratio.
- r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
- s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
- sls — sales.
- t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
- u — new yearly high.
- v — trading halted.
- vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
- wd — when distributed.
- wi — when issued.
- ww — with warrants.
- x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
- xds — ex-distribution.
- xw — without warrants.
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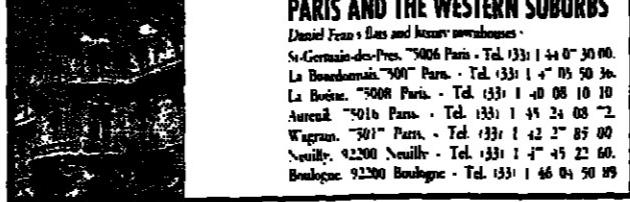
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**FRANCE**

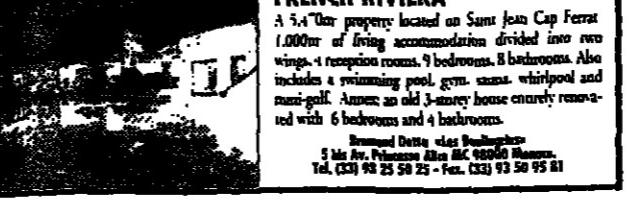
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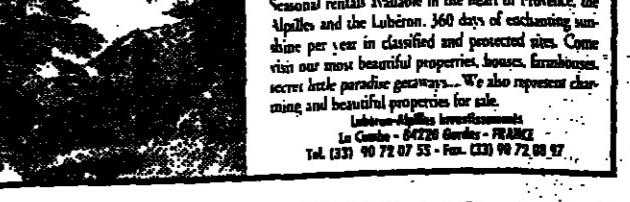
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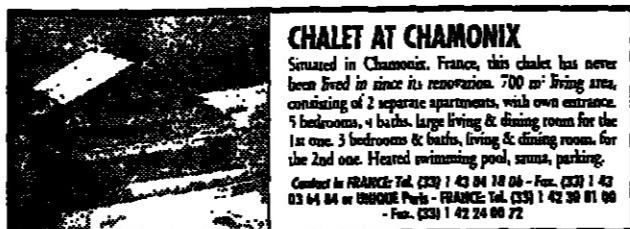
The 800 m<sup>2</sup> house is located on a protected 5-ha property, and is composed of a park, a garden and a wooden landscape. Cartel's house and several outbuildings. Swimming pool and tennis court. Information on request. Ref: 36501 JR. Price: 12 millions FF.

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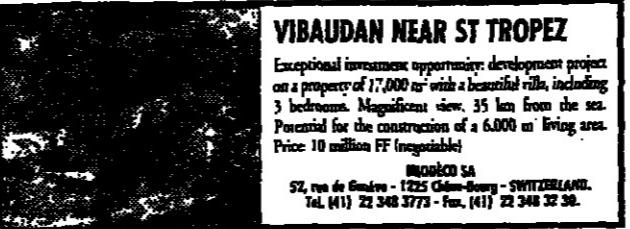
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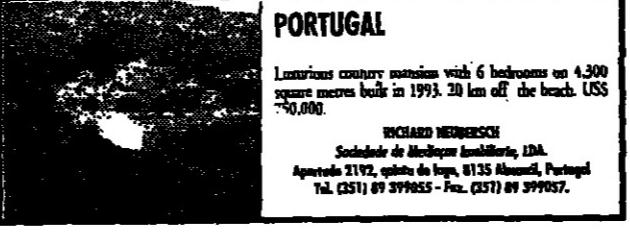
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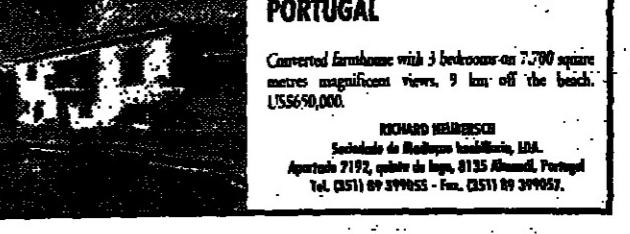
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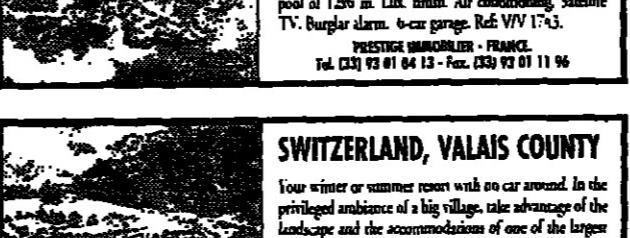
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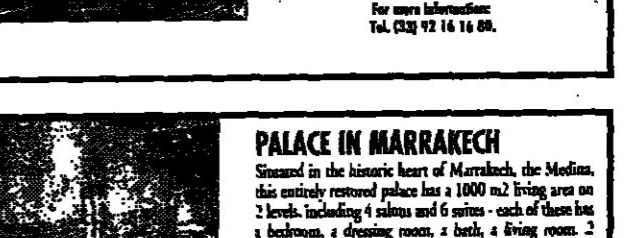
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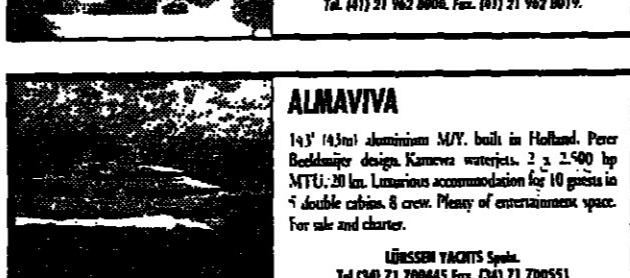
Situated in the historic heart of Marrakech, the Medina, this villa, restored palace has a 1000 m<sup>2</sup> living area on 2 levels, including 5 salons and 6 suites - each of them has 2 bedrooms, a dressing room, a bath, a living room, 2 patios. Large living area for the caretaker. Heated swimming pool, sauna and sauna. Parking for 6 cars.

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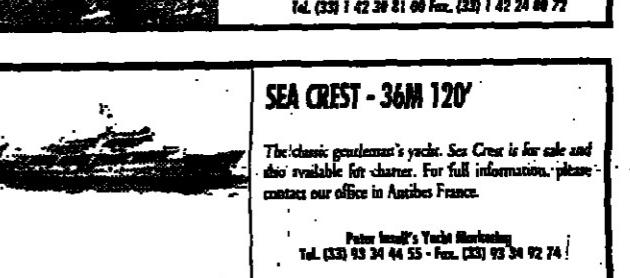
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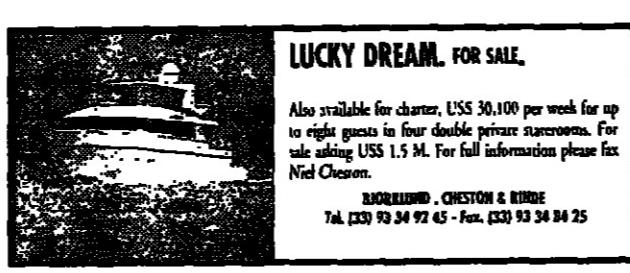
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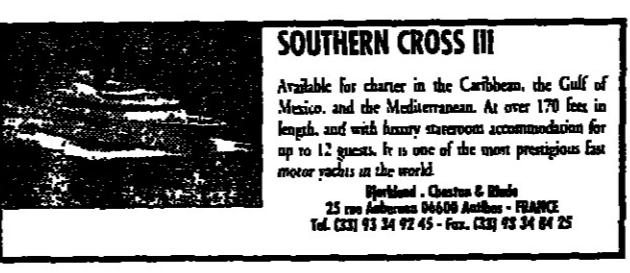
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For charter 139' (42.10 m) sailing yacht. Launched in 1994. 5 cabin with double bed & bathroom, air conditioning, stabilizers. Water skiing, Snowballing and deep-sea fishing gear. Sailboard, jet skis, communication equipment. Crew 5/6.

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# SPORTS

## Dominant Massachusetts Drubs West Virginia

The Associated Press

There are signs when you know your team has had a rough night. One could be when your opponent had more blocked shots than your own. Another might be when your opponent had more 3-pointers in the first half than you had any kind of field goals.

Both those things happened to West Virginia on Tuesday night in a 95-65 loss to No. 4 Massachusetts, and then the Mountaineers' coach, Gale Calipari, went to the boxscore to find yet another nightmare number.

"It's a staggering statistic when you see that only one of UMass' starters played more than 20 minutes," Calipari said.

Massachusetts (6-1) was impressive on both ends of the court.

Its 20 blocked shots were an Atlantic-10 record and were just one shy of Georgetown's NCAA record set in December 1993 against Southern of New Orleans.

The Minutemen made 13 3-pointers, one off the school mark, and led by as least 26 points the entire second half.

"In the past we had teams that people said couldn't shoot," said Lou Roe, who had 13 points in 15 minutes. "Adding that shooting just puts us up to another level."

So do the blocked shots.

Marcus Camby, a 6-foot-11 (2.1-meter) sophomore center, had five blocks while 6-8 Iraus Bright

had four each and 7-2 Jeff Meyer three.

"We've always played with 6-foot-5 or 6-foot-6 centers," Massachusetts' coach, John Calipari, said. "Now all of a sudden people are playing the same way and driving into guys who are 7-footers who can jump."

West Virginia (4-4) finished the game with 18 field goals in 74 attempts (24 percent) and the Minutemen had 10 3-pointers.

### COLLEGE HIGHLIGHTS

ers in taking a 58-29 halftime lead in the conference opener for both teams.

Massachusetts was led by guards Edgar Padilla with 17 points and Carmelo Travieso with 15. An ankle injury sidelined Mike Williams, the Minutemen's top-scoring guard.

West Virginia was paced by Seldon Jefferson with 20 points and its top scorer, Zain Shaw, had three points in 20 minutes.

The Minutemen made 10 of 15 3-pointers in the first half, while West Virginia made only eight of 29 field goals.

Hitting 3-pointers "takes the air out of the other team's sails," Calipari said. "It's nice to let the other teams know if they can stop us one way, they can't stop us the other way. We always hit from the outside as well as from the inside."

No. 12 Georgetown 55, Pittsburgh 46: The Hoyas (8-1, 2-0) won their eighth in a row as they forced Pittsburgh (4-6, 0-2) into a Big East-record 35 turnovers. Freshman Allen Iverson

had 15 points to lead the visiting Hoyas.

Louisiana St. 70, No. 13 Florida 66: Randy Livingston

scored 22 points and made five of six free throws in the final minute as the Tigers (7-3) held

off the visiting Gators (6-3) in the Southeastern Conference opener for both teams.

Cal-Santa Barbara 75, No. 20 New Mexico St. 65: Leland McDougal scored 17 points to lead the Gauchos (6-2) in

the final 9½ minutes of the first half.

The Eagles, led by Kevin Hrbowski's career-high 18 points, made it close with a 10-3 run over the final 1:15. Moten had 12 points, including three 3-pointers, as he scored one more point than Boston College over the final 9½ minutes of the first half.

No. 10 Syracuse 81, Boston College 72: Lawrence Moten

had 28 points and made nine of 10 free throws down the stretch as the visiting Orange (9-1, 2-0) won their ninth consecutive game.

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